THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 63 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	489
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The Idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,857.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Dhunidal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj. Mahal Hotel.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. Z. Kajl.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin		Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street.

CHOICE MOGLAI DISHES

At Moderate Charges.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL "Lakshmi Vilas"

HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor

THE

TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

THIS PROPERTY REALISES GOOD PROFIT ON THE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DHURU STREET, (BARBHAYA MOHOLLA).

H.C.O.O.C.J. Suit No. 1336 of 1912.

Nagindas Bhagwandas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bachoo Harkisondas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 10th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 128 of 1901, appeal No. 2 of 1912, and in pursuance of the order made by the said High Court in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following landed properties belonging to the joint estate of the plaintiff and the 1st Defendants, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1917, at the times and places mentioned against the lots.

LOT No. 1, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Narayen Dhuru Street, in Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent actual admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 849, Street No. 53-55, and bearing part of New Survey No. 2097 and bounded on the North by the property next hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, on the South by the house of Vithaldas Dharamdas, on the East by the house of Virji Nathu, and on the West by Narayen Dhuru Street aforesaid

LOT No. 2, at 4-30 p.m. on premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Narayen Dhuru Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent actual admeasurement 158-6-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 850, Street No. 57-59 and bearing part of New Survey No. 2097, and bounded on the North by the house of Noor Mahomed Vali, on the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 1, on the East by the house of Vasudevi Moranjan, and on the West by the said Narayen Dhuru Street.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Solicitors for the said Receiver, at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

H.C.O.O.C.J. Suit No. 1336 of 1912.

Nagindas Bhagwandas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bachoo Harkisondas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 10th day of October, 1912, in Suit No. 128 of 1901, appeal No. 2 of 1912, and in pursuance of the order made by the said High Court in Suit No. 1336 of 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nishanpada Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent actual admeasurement 198 3-9 square yards, or thereabouts bearing part of New Survey No. 1-3159, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward No. 2846, Street Nos. 105 to 109, and bounded on the North by the house of Goolam Hoosein Moorad, on the South by the House of Khalarum Damani, on the East by the stables, the property of Barbhaya Khoja Jamat, and on the West by the Nishanpada Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Solicitors for the said Receiver, at their Office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,971 BAGS WAX, ABOUT 6,097 WOODEN PLANKS, 693 GLASS JARS ACETIC ACID, 161 CASES GHEE AND ABOUT 1,521 BAGS MIXED GRAIN.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at C Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge, Goods Station, the following goods discharged, Ex. S. S. India (late S. S. Vorwaerts), being perishable or damaged cargo, or cargo indistinguishable owing to obliteration of marks:—

About 1,971 bags wax.
About 6,097 wooden planks.
About 693 glass jars acetic acid.
About 161 cases ghee.
About 1,521 bags grain such as rice, methi, bran, gram, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1917.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Sopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO MAI MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to

FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co.,
POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. R. G. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION.—The EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL beg to announce that JUNIOR & SENIOR Cambridge Classes will begin work soon. Students passing this Exam. can immediately join Colleges. Time:—Convenient to all. ADMISSION:—Open to Private as well as School Students of any Standard. Those desirous of joining the Classes are requested to apply sharp to the Principal, at 259-261, Hornby Road Opp. Cox & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An Indian youth (qualified Senior Accountant, age 25, salary Rs. 200, Government Service), wishes to marry a young medically qualified lady. Hindoo or Protestant Christian preferred. Please write to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7366

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately a competent ACCOUNTANT. One with practical experience only need apply to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7369

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivje Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7173 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
A detailed announcement will be published shortly.

WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by an Engineer with long Electrical, Diesel oil Engines, and Electric Power House experience, Apply Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7378

WANTED—An experienced DYER for a Local Mill. Handsome salary to a really competent man. One having previous experience, should apply to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7387

WANTED.—Immediately for a local spinning mill an ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 649 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7383

WANTED for a commercial firm out of India an experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications, Apply to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7344

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN, who could introduce and develope business in Piece goods, Produce, Metals etc., would join respectable gentleman with moderate capital, view partnership. Apply Box No. 647 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7372

WANTED—An educated young man of the Bhatnagar Kayasth sect to marry an accomplished young lady of the same sect age about 18 belonging to a well-to-do and respectable Kayasth family in Upper India. Apply to Box. No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7273.

REQUIRED—Twenty-five good English-speaking TALLY CLERKS for Inland Water Transport Service, Basrah. Apply in person with original certificates to ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of Recruitment, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 7350

WANTED.—DYE-HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT for Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. Should be a man fully trained in theory and practice of Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing. Preference will be given to one with foreign training and Indian mill experience. Pay about 200 rupees. Apply before 20th instant with full details of age, training, experience and salary desired to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. 7303.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—4 Cylinder, seven-seater 15-20 H. P. "ALFA" MOTOR CAR, Good as new, Rs. 9,000. Reasonable offer considered. Apply JAPAN DEPT. Narandas V. Dossa, 14, Hammam Street, Fort. 7380

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS:—Throughly Rebuilt High Grade Typewriters of all Standard Makes at as low prices as is consistent with honest work and good quality. All Machines guaranteed against defect. Second-hand Typewriters in perfect working condition from Rs. 70 and upwards. Complete assortment on hand. Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon papers, Stencils, Inks, Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners and all kinds of Office supplies at moderate prices. Courteous and prompt attention to correspondence. Special terms and inducement to Dealers. We respectfully solicit your inquiry.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TO BE LET

MATHERAN.—For Bungalows for the hot season Apply early to LORDS, Matheran Stores. 7118

DEOLALI, "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO BE LET—Room with attached bathroom, E. L. on ground floor, Apollo Bunder. Write to Box No. 631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7290

TO BE LET—FLATS in Apollo Street and Apollo Bunder. Write to Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7289

TO LET—(I) At Andheri Murzbanabad, VICTORIA LODGE. (II) At Khandala, CLIFTON VILLA and COTTAGE all completely furnished. Apply Mr. Khambata Solicitor, Churchgate Street. 7373

TO LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," "A", "B" and "C" bungalows completely furnished. Rent Rs. 125 per month each. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Daruwala Building, Balaram Street. 7375

TO BE LET.—FOR vegetarians only first and second floors in Cutch Castle (formerly known as Dani Building) just opp. to Sandhurst bridge. Free light and ventilation, complete with electric lights and fans and lift. Refer.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS & CO.,
Vadgadi.
Telephone No. 1970. 7374

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID one SHARE-CERTIFICATE No. 1960 of The New Moffussil Co., Ltd., If anyone deals with the abovementioned certificate will do so at his risk and peril.

HARILAL HARUKH CHAND,
c/o Jethalal Ramji
7212. 59, Mint Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
682 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

APPLICATIONS FOR WAR LOANS.

A TEMPORARY OFFICE of the BANK OF BOMBAY will be OPENED on 15th instant at Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle (next Bank of Bengal) and all applications for War Loan submitted through the Head Office of the Bank should be tendered at that Office.
Applications may also be tendered at the Mandvi and Sandhurst Road Branches of the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1917. 7385

[PUBLIC NOTICE,

AUCTION SALE of standing Moina trees (used for Railway slippers) will be held at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, 26th March, 1917. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

(Sd.) MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office.
Devgad Baria.
Dated 12th March, 1917. 7382

TO BE LET.

ON LONG LEASE.

IMPORTANT TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, FURNITURE MAKERS, JEWELLERS, TRADERS, MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, CLUBS Etc., Etc.

A new building consisting of a ground and one upper-floor is shortly to be erected on an expensive plot of ground next to Autoamobile Co., on Queen's Road.
The ground floor can be constructed as a show room and workshop and the upper floor will be suitable for business as well as for residence or clubs.
The building will be erected to suit the requirement of the lessees.
Apply for particulars to:—

K. D. SANGA, L.C.E,
Architect,
21, Churchgate Street,
Fort.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURIN COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the office of Messrs Kanga & Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1917, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up to 31st December, 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1917.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 27th March, 1917, both days inclusive. 7376

TO BE LET & FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—
ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.
VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.
GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar, FOR SALE. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.
For particulars apply,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAIBAI, widow of GOKALDAS KARAMSEY, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance bequest, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold or pension tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Vithalwadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 351, and New No. A/2961, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 1462 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 107 and now under C Ward No. 1640, Street Nos. 111-113, and containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Telwady, on or towards the West partly by the property of Madhavji Thakersey, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the Vithalwady Street.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1917.
ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
7361 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NORMAN P. NELSON has sold and assigned all his beneficial interest and goodwill in the trade or business of NORMAN NELSON & CO., Engineers and Contractors, to our clients who will continue and carry on the said business under the present style or firm of Norman Nelson & Co., at No. 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm up to the 15th instant will be received and paid by the said Mr. Norman P. Nelson.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1917.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
7386 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHIMANLAL MANECKLAL BADSHA, of Baroda, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property, of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been received, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 611 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. 383, Old Survey No. 608 and New Survey No. 7945 and Municipal D Ward No. 455, Street No. 1, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Heptula Sheikh Adam Paper Mill, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ganpatrao Ramchander and others and on or towards the South by the property of Keroba Shivram.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1917.
PAYNE & CO.,
7384 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAICHAND KHUSHALCHAND has contracted to sell to our client, GOOMIDELLI LACHMINARAYAN, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Freehold Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Moombadevi Moti Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117 and 385, New Nos. 910 and 2264, Old Survey Nos. 3564 to 3576, 3509, 3510, 3546 to 3564, and New Survey No. 2/1378 and 1378, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Mumbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mulshanker Mayashanker, on or towards the North by the property of the Temple of Juggannath and on or towards the South by the Mumbadevi Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 806-807 (1) and 807 (2) and 800 and Street No. 20-22-24-26 and 26A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the freehold tenure together with the messuages, tenement or house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Moombadevi Moti Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards or thereabouts forming part of land, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 117 and 385, New Nos. 910 and 2264, Old Survey Nos. 3564 to 3576, 3509, 3510, 3546 to 3564 and New Survey Nos. 2/1378 and 1378 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Raichand Khushalchand, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the temple of Murlidhar, on or towards the North by the passage and house of Raichand Khushalchand and on or towards the South by Mumbadevi Tank Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 805 and Street No. 18 and were formerly and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.
Dated this 12th day of March, 1917.
MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Purchaser.
7377

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)
On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A3609, 1A3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvaon
For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 BALES KHANGAUM COTTON.
TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th current at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Company Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the G.I.P. Railway Goods Yard at Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of Khangaum Coton slightly damaged by fire and water.
About 100 bales Khangaum Cotton as also loose cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th March 1917, Messrs. GANDHI and Company will under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1913, and made between Mangalji Motiram the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part and on account, and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 681 New Nos. 4053, 4434 Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria De Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, THE 15th MARCH 1917, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th day of March 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Janzira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood carved and plain household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, made to order cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned iron framed grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., carved teapoys, flower stands, handsome table ornaments, rich carpets, engravings, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rolled top writing table, English refrigerator ice box, etc., etc.
1 De Dion Single Cylinder 4 seater Moter Car with accessories in good running order.
The property of K. Yoshikawa, Esq., of Messrs. Brunel and Co. and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18th MARCH 1917 AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ON SUNDAY the 18th day of March, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumwaiters, meat safes rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite handsome cabinets corner cabinets, sweet-toned walnutwood Schnieder's cottage piano, table ornaments, iron bedsteads almyrahs, clothes and gown presses book stands, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, water filters, copper and alluminium cooking utensils, perambulator, table lamps garden plants, etc., etc.
The property of A. F. Robinson Esq. of Messrs. R. G. Beldock and Co., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the remaining very valuable artistic and ornamental furniture belonging to Mr. H. N. Vakeel will be resumed TODAY, at 2 p.m., at his bungalow, "The Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
Bed room furniture and Library books will be sold to-day.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH COLLECTING MANGO CROP AND CHIKOO CROP, ETC.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—
13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months), from the Old Sonapur ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.
(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground, at Coorla for one year.
(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road, for one year.
(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.
For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Armando Vay's Latest Sensation
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
THE CIRCUS DANCER
in five gripping reels.
Featuring
COUNTESS CECYL TYRAN-PAGANINI.
Acknowledged to be a truly great production of the age.
DO NOT MISS IT. FEW DAYS LEFT
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Dainty illustrated booklet can be had at the theatre: PRICE ANNAS TWO.

LAST NIGHT
OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY— THEATRE— EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE WHAT NOTS:
IN
MUSIC
MIRTH
MAGIC & MERRIMENT
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE BERYL
Classical and speciality dancer
Singing, Serio Ballad Medleys.
LITTLE MONA
In Catchy Choruses
CHARLIE
Inimitable comedian.
THE WARLEYS.
In their sensational
VAMPIRE
DANCE
and the tiny Reve
JACK ASHORE
LAST NIGHT TO-NIGHT OF OUR CINEMA DRAMA
THE FLOWER GIRL
Comedy, etc,
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT!!!
"SOMETHING NEW"
READ CAREFULLY TO-MORROW'S PAPER

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AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

DO NOT MISS

the 2nd and final Episode in the career of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

This week

"FANFAN & CLAUDINET."

MARIE FROMET

as

"CLAUDINET"

MADELINE FROMET

as

"FANFAN"

showing the terrible struggles of the

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

With the Travelling Show.

In this episode Jean, who was given away to Limace the Burglar is now grown up and known as "Fanfan," trained to be a thief, and has, for his companion in escapades, Claudinet (MARIE FROMET), nephew to Limace. These little wretches enact an enchanting drama interwoven with love, misfortune, devotion and sublime self-sacrifice.

The Incomparable Comedian

WIFFLES

As "A Dancing Master."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWICE DAILY

at

5-30 AND 9-30.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

FOR THE LAST PERFORMANCES,

NEW, ARTISTES, NEW

Commencing

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH

AT 9-30

FIRST APPEARANCE

of

ADELE

ADELE

ADELE

THE GRACEFUL AERIAL GYMNAST

Presenting acts

Unparalleled for,

Daring, Grace, and Grandeur

La Petite Adele the dainty little Lady on the Trapeze received an ovation for daring performance in mid-air.

"Vide Press."

FIRST APPEARANCE

of

WORTH

THE GREAT PYRAMID PEDESTAL ARTISTE

FIRST APPEARANCE

of

JOLLY LEO

THE REFINED ACROBATIC COMEDIAN.

NOTICE:—Owing to the arrival of the above new Artistes the season will be extended to Monday next.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Rs. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & CO.

CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCE.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

This week

THE GREAT CLASSICAL PICTURE

THE PRIEST OF ISIS

or

THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII

See the startling sacrifices of Mydia.

A powerful plot, exquisite scenic settings combined with the best talent in the Cinema world.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, and 8-15 p. m.

N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Every Evening at 9-30 sharp!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

and

WOLSELEY CHARLES

presents the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

in a Season of Musical Comedy and Revue

25 Clever and Versatile Artistes.

FIRST PRODUCTION!

THE LONDON COLISEUM REVUE

"THE REDHEADS"

A Musical Comedy Revue in 2 acts. Book by William Baron. Music by Robert Hood Browne.

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(Late producer London Hippodrome)

FULL ORCHESTRA

under the direction of

WOLSELEY CHARLES

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Next Saturday 17th.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Next Sunday 18th.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

No 6-30 performance to-night.

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One minute walk from

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THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

45,000 Feet.

which drew the first 2 Nights packed houses. Beats all record, come one—come all—wait none, to see the wonders of Cinematograph.

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everything under entire European management and personal supervision of experts.

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Boxes Re. 1-8. First class Re. 1, 2nd class Annas 8 and 3rd class Annas 4.

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EMPTY JARS.

Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.

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Ghadiali Pole.—BARODA.

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HAVE YOU SEEN THE

GIRL from 'FRISCO?

It is the talk of the town!

You must have seen many

LADIES RIDING

but the riding feats

OF THE

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will simply astound you!

The first three thrilling episodes this week

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CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR

Detective Serial

20,000 Feet long. First Part:— 20 Feet

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"THE VAMPIRES"
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"THE GRIP OF EVIL"

3 SHOWS—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M.

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KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— JEENA & Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 13.

Unsettled conditions gave isolated showers in Orissa and Assam. Another depression is approaching north-west India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.825	Inchs
Temperature of Air	77.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.6	"
Deg Point	66.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.685	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum.....do.....	70.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NE,WNW,	
Movement of Wind do. do.	121 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	13	m 1 26	27 5	13	m 7 35	16 0
		2 10a	27 11		7 46a	19 1
Wed	14	m 1 57	26 10	14	m 8 5	16 3
		2 53a	26 5		8 21a	20 1
Thur	15	m 2 32	26 1	15	m 8 41	16 9
		3 45a	25 8		9 8a	21 0
Fri.	16	m 11 54	27 4	16	m 5 45	16 10
					5 44a	16 10
Sat.	17	m 4 26	24 5	17	m 10 59	18 0
		6 24a	25 2		6 15a	17 0
Sun.	18	m 5 58	24 1	18	m 1 11	21 7
		7 58a	25 9		0 37a	18 1
Mon.	19	m 7 43	24 7	19	m 2 22	20 4
		9 2a	26 10		2 2a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 48m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 48m.
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 48m.
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 49m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 49m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so except possibly in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 13th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Max Imtm of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	75.8	58.0	66	..	7.53	—2.34
Jask	81.4	61.8	94	..	4.23	+0.63
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (th Mar.)	82.3	68 3	60	..	3.05	+0.8
PUNJAB						
Multan	88.5	59.5	41	..	0.23	—1.14
Rawalpind	82.0	45.4	36	..	0.88	—6.19
Lahore	88.3	52.0	51	..	0.19	—2.74
Hissar	85.6	59.1	34	..	0.01	..
Ambala	86.8	59.1	92	..	0.67	—4.35
Delhi	86.5	59.0	38	..	1.14	—1.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.7	59.2	31	..	0.75	—0.73
Mainpuri	86.4	54.1	48	..	1.66	—0.38
Jhansi	89.6	56.3	26	..	2.40	+0.76
Cawnpore	86.8	60.9	34	..	3.99	+2.07
Allahabad	88.7	58.1	37	..	3.04	+0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.5	56.4	37	..	0.39	—0.66
Karachi	84.0	67.2	74	..	0.18	—1.13
Ajmer	86.1	52.0	43	..	0.04	—1.18
Jaipore	87.5	53.1	22	..	0.60	—0.79
Kotah	90 2	62 2	33	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	76.4	58.6	29	..	0.41	+0.72
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.2	57.9	24	..	0.53	+0.08
Dwarka	84.7	67.7	49	..	0	—0 68
Veraval	83.3	69.0	48	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	95.1	55.8	25	..	0.02	—0.45
Bhavnagar Par	95.0	63.2	54	..	0	—0.54
Surat	87.7	66.1	73	..	0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	98.9	65.0	19	..	1.04	+0.66
Deesa	97.7	60.4	27	..	1.15	+0.64
Neemuch	89.0	54.9	10	..	1.13	+0.35
Indore	90.3	55.2	27	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	54.9	47	..	5.26	+2.39
Saugor	87.4	60.8	28	..	3.06	+0.97
Hoshangabad	90.5	57.4	53	..	4.66	+3.03
Khandwa	94.5	57.3	32	..	1.68	+0.59
Akola	95.0	68.1	34	..	4.07	+2.78
Amraoti	94.2	65.9	20	..	4.11	+2.17
Nagpur	94.1	64.3	34	..	5.67	+3.42
Chanda	93.5	60.2	30	..	4.91	+2.61
Raipur	91.9	61.5	31	..	6.18	+4.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	71.3	81	..	2.40	+1.82
Ratnagiri	84.5	70.7	43	..	8.65	+7.95
Marmugao	87.4	71.9	81	..	5.60	+4.31
Karwar	90.1	67.8	82	..	9.68	+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.6	59.9	17	..	1.65	+0.79
Ahmednagar	92.0	59.3	33	..	2.08	+0.71
Poona	94.4	57.1	20	..	2.95	+1.83
Sholapur	96.0	69.3	39	..	9.16	+7.54
Bijapur	95.0	66.5	33	..	9.80	+8.39
Belgaum	92.1	62.9	27	..	11.56	+9.62
Aurangabad	93.4	61.7	27	..	2.05	+0.77
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.0	61.7	41	..	3.21	+1.60
Hyderabad	91.8	69.6	60	..	8.99	+2.10
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	75.2	65	..	6.27	+2.89
Calicut	89.3	78.1	87	..	6.20	—0.38
Cochin	92.7	77.9	77	..	5.79	—3.87
Colombo	86.5	75.4	95	..	21.85	—3.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	69.2	90	..	11.00	+4.22
Bellary	98.3	71.9	49	..	5.73	+3.35
Cuddapah	96.6	72.2	62	..	4.87	+0.66
Madras	87.7	68.6	84	..	18.52	—1.77
Bangalore	91.0	63.6	48	..	11.10	+7.24
Coimbatore	95.4	68.1	71	..	7.28	+1.87
Trichinopoly	95·1	71.1	70	..	3.54	—5.45
Nagapatam	87.0	70·6	92	..	16.46	—12.75

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

Rates Rs. 10 only.

It works in A and D current.

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7, Green Street, next Bombay Bank,

BOMBAY.

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PILSENER BEER

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GERMN PILSENER.

JAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.

Nothing to match it in quality!

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BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

30 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING

WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

Except old white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals ? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerv ood, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by seding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade :—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also :—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MAN FACTURING CO.

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SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to :—

The Health, Home, Santa, Bengal.
(Dept. B 2.)

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	250
,, ,, Imports	47,000
Mid. Americans	12.19
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.95
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 18.08 / July. 17.88
New Orleans 9-20 a.m.	May. 17.55 / July. 17.43

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	11.84	
March-April	11.78	
April-May	11.73	+26
May-June	11.69	
June-July	11.60	
July-Aug	11.52	+27
Aug.-Sept.	11.39	+38
Sept.-Oct.	11.02	
Oct.-Nov.	10.87	+28
Nov.-Dec.	10.76	+27
Dec.-Jan.	10.72	
Jan.-Feb.	10.63	+29
Feb.-Mar.	10.68	
March-April	10.67	+28

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.20+40
July	20.80+40
Nov.	20.35+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool March 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.32
,, ,, Fully Good	9.42
,, ,, Fine	9.75
,, No 1 Oomra Good	10.02
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10.20
,, ,, ,, Fine	10.45
,, Broach Good	11.24
,, ,, Fully Good	11.52
,, ,, Fine	11.60
,, Scinde Good	9.17
,, ,, Fully Good	9.35
,, ,, Fine	9.60

London, Mar. 12th.

Silver	367/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 13.

The market at Colaba opened easier with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 396/8 and declined to Rs. 394/4 on jobbers and speculators' selling but closed at Rs. 395/12.

Some business is reported in M. G. Fine Bengal and Akola March and May.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

Quotations are :—

M. G. Good Broach, at 395/12.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at 287.
M. G. K/Akola, at 365.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 13th.

Description.	Mar. 1917	April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
	DELIVERY.			
Broach, Good M.G.	..	401	..	..
Broach, Fine M.G.	412	406	..	410/15
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	230/1	..	..	285/95
Bengal, Fine M.G.	299	..	806	295/05
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab, Fine M.G.	302/3	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola Fine M.G.	369	..	374	350/65
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg /Pulgaon, Fine M G	..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal, Fine M G	..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore. Fine M G	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt /Wardha, Fine G M	..	..	..	375/85
Khandeish, Fine M G	356	..	..	335/45
Khandeish, F G M G.	326	..	..	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/25
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Mathia, Fine M G	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia, F G M G	..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta, Good M G	417/8	..	..	..
Westerns Good M G	407	..	..	..
Westerns, Good H G	402	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th March, 1917 5-30 p.m.

Growth	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Deliveries
Bengals (M G)	316	306	296	.. Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	294	284	.. 25th Mar. 17
Selnde-Punjab	..	311	301	.. Ready
(M G)	..	296	286	.. 25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	363	333	.. Ready
	..	358	328	.. 25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	358	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	378	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg	..	370	350	.. Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	362	344	.. 25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	367	347	.. Ready
	..	361	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	371	351	.. Ready
	..	363	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M G)	..	375	355	.. Ready
	..	367	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Nagpore (M G)	..	380	360	.. Ready
Kampti (M G)	..	375	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	382	362	.. Ready
	..	377	..	.. 25th Mar. 17
	..	410	..	.. Ready
Broach (M G)	..	405	..	.. 25th Mar 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	399	..	394 25th Ap 17
,, (H.G.)	..	415	..	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	405	..	.. Ready
	..	350	335	.. Ready
	..	340	325	.. 25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	400 April/May 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	404 April/May 17
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	398 May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	388 May/June 17
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	410 Ready
Mira (M.G.)	..	..	..	412 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, March 13th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	45 8 0	6 10 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	45 8 0	6 10 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore' ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 8 0	8 14 0
,, Brown Thin ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	46 0 0	9 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	44 0 0	8 12 0
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	42 0 0	8 8 0
Black	39 0 0	7 14 0
Popysseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	.. ..
Mowrseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	35 0 0	5 4
Arandla	37 8 0	.. ..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 4 10½	
Linseed May	8 6 9	

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 Months' Sight Francs, 194½.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 245.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 145.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151½.

BULLION.

The silver market underwent violent fluctuations due to settlement the highest and lowest being 86-6 and 87-2 for March Settlement.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon, 16-1.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 86-15.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 86-15.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 87-5.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 79.

SHARES.

There was nothing doing in the share market as it was the last day of March Settlement.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

The local manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen 1,710,000 and placing Yen 500,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Yen 21,300,000.

REGISTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

A Press communiqué notifies for the information of the public that the Government of India have decided to amend the Registration of Enemy Property Rules so as to include all property held on behalf of and all moneys payable to hostile foreigners and firms in this country. The existing scheme of registration provides for the compulsory registration of the property of enemy subjects in enemy territory and was drawn up with a view to amplifying similar information collected in the United Kingdom. The additional returns now called for will not be so incorporated, but are intended to enable Government to obtain complete information of all hostile interests in India.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 5th of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 19th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1835.
Hindu: 9th of Fagun Vad, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.; Sunset: 6h. 48m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Musical Concert in Aid of "The Sheppard After-Care Fund" of the David Sassoon Reformatory, Excelsior Theatre, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation meets 4 p.m. (B.T.).

SATURDAY, March 17.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Co.'s new play "The Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 18.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., Matinee at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 19.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 10 p.m Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN-POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, 17th March 1917 :—

Wednesday, 14th March :—Fall in on the maidan at 5-30 sharp.

Morse to be learnt, and everyone to bring pencil and note paper.

Saturday, 17th March :—Fall in on the maidan in field uniform at 4-30 p.m. for general field work.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 13.

No. 52.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday 11th instant :

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 53.—PARADES.

Every day at Mahaluxmi at 7 a.m. Machine Gun Detachments.

Every day at Headquarters at 7 o'clock morning and evening regimental parades. No parades at Headquarters on Thursday the 15th instant.

No. 56.—LEAVE.

Gunner A. G. Foox No. 2 Coy. B.V.A. has been granted leave of absence from 13-3-17 to 21-3-17 inclusive.

Result of Matches V & VI at Ghat Kopar on 11th March, 1917.

Match V.

1st Gunner Navin.
2nd Lieut Dunkerley.
3rd Sapper Hawkins.
4th Sapper Hainsworth.
5th C. S. M. Clyne.
6th Bombr. Osborne.
7th Gunner Dixon.

Match VI.

1st Gunner Navin.
2nd C. Q. MS. Hatton.
3rd Bombr. Osborne.
4th Sergt. Smith.
5th Sapper Sare-Soar.
6th Sapper Hawkins.
7th Sapper Hainsworth.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Musicians are required for the Corps and are requested to send their names into Headquarters early.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Mar. 13.

255—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 17th March, 1917 :—

At Headquarters—

Buglers. Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

256—First Aid Examination.—An Examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd instant.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members desirous of being employed as clerks in Military Offices should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible.

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWING 1917.

FIRST ROUND.

1. R. G. A. (Colaba) v. Parsi Hockey Association.
2. Inst. Luso-Indiano v. Bombay Gymkhana.
3. Bombay Y. M. C. A. Army Branch v. Parsi Cyclists.
4. Grant Medical College v. B. E. S. School.
5. Lusitanians v. Church Schools.
6. Bombay Police v. Parsi Pioneers.
7. Republican Sporting v. Gar. Bat. R. I. Fusiliers.
8. Young Men's Friendly Association v. Hornets.

Rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

9. 1st Baroda Infantry v. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, Jubbulpore.
10. 2nd Gar. Bat. Northumberland Fusiliers v. Bhusawal Rly. Institute.
11. Winners of 1 v. Winners of 2.
12. Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4.
13. Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6.
14. Winners of 7 v. Winners of 8.
15. 2nd Bat. G. I. P. Ry. Vol., Jhansi v. Garrison Medical Services.
16. M. A. O. College, Aligarh v. Bombay Y. M. C. A., Procter Branch.

THIRD ROUND.

A. Winners of 9 v. Winners of 10.
B. Winners of 11 v. Winners of 12.
C. Winners of 13 v. Winners of 14.
D. Winners of 15 v. Winners of 16.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of A v. Winners of B.
(Y) Winners of C v. Winners of D.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

Unless otherwise notified the first three matches of the above Tournament will be played at 5-30 p.m. on the Oval as follows :—

Monday March 19th R. G. A. Colaba, v. Parsee Hockey Association.

Tuesday March 20th Lusitanians v. Church School's Team.

Wednesday March 21st Bombay Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.

GAMBLING AND DRINK.

SAD STORY OF DOWNFALL AND SUICIDE

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, Vithal Govind Raja, aged 28, who lived in Null Bazar. The deceased's father was a contractor and died about five years ago leaving the deceased two lakhs of rupees and two houses. His mother got Rs. 50,000 from the estate, after a suit in the High Court. The deceased squandered his own patrominy as also the sum belonging to his mother in gambling and races, and drink. Some four months ago he had extracted a sum of Rs. 3 500 from his mother by pretending to take opium. On Monday noon he came home and went to bed and was found breathing heavily; he died in the hospital from the effects of opium poisoning and it was proved that he had taken half a tola of opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Railway Vols. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, comencing at 6.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and four deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Monday three attacks and three deaths being reported from Sewri, two attacks and one death from Mandvi and one attack each from Fanaswadi and Parel. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 119, as compared with 108 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 50 of 1915.

A MILL-HAND'S SUICIDE.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquiry on the body of a mill-hand, Yesu Hari, aged 40. The deceased who lived with his brother's wife at Bhoiwada, had some quarrel with one Genu on money matters, and they came to blows. The deceased then took out a knife and stabbed himself in the chest. He died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been removed. A verdict of death from self-inflicted wounds was returned by the jury.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

On the 4th instant a most impressive charity sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Wallrath, S.J., at St. Anne's Church, Mazagon, on behalf of St. Joseph's Home and Nursery, Agripada. There was a large gathering of people and the amount realized came to about Rs. 400. The Preacher particularly recommended this noble work so much deserving of help to the public by inviting all to go at least once a year to visit the Home and the cemetery. The former is to teach them how to practise charity towards the poor, and the latter is to show them how to die.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th March 1917 was 30.038 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WELCOME EXPANSION OF REVENUE.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPENDITURE SLIGHTLY RELAXED.

The general feature of the Revised Financial statement for 1917-18 presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. Carmichael is the welcome exparision of revenue and the consequent relaxation of the excessive restrictions on expenditure which had been imposed last year in the interests of war economy. The figures at a glance are as follows the amounts being given in thousands of rupees:—

	1916-17. Budget.	1916-17. Revised.	1917-18. Budget.
Opening Balance	1,43,65	1,77,01	2,38,58
Revenue	7,51,60	7,98,25	8,02,34
Expenditure	7,54,10	7,36,68	7,86,74
Closing Balance	1,41,15	2,38,58	2,54,18

In presenting the Budget, Mr. Carmichael made a lengthy speech in which he said the Budget estimates were prepared on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the year and for the third year in succession expenditure had to be restricted in the interests of Imperial finance. A most welcome expansion of revenue, however, coupled with the effect of the economy which they had been practising in the past two years and more, had removed the excessive stringency of which some of his colleagues had complained so bitterly last year. It was therefore proposed to take advantage of the improvement in the financial position by making good again past entrenchments where these seem likely to have a deleterious effect on the progress of the Presidency. If had been found possible to propose new expenditure for the advance in local self-government and for long delayed improvement in the pay of some lower ranks in Government service.

After the various heads of the Budget had been introduced by the members of the Executive Council, the Council proceeded to legislative business.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Seated with his Excellency on the dais were the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, members of his Executive Council. The distinguished visitors present included H. E. Lady Willingdon, who watched the proceedings for a long time.

The additional members present were:—Mr. T. J. Strangman Advocate-General, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. S. D. Canji, Mr. A. L. Covernton, Mr. P. A. Desai, Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. S. D. Garud, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Sheikh G. H. Hidayatallah, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, Mr. E. H. Jaffer, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. M. H. Lalji, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh walad Mian Mahmud, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. L. S. Mehta, Sardar S. C. Mudliar, Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr Abdul Kadir alias Fakir Mahomed walad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. F. G. Pratt, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Mr. S. B. Upasani and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

After Mr. H. L. Covernton and Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji, the new members, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Crown, the questions asked by Hon. members and the answers to them were read out.

THE LATE MR. SHARP.

Mr. R P. Paranjpye moved the following resolution:

"This Council places on record its sense of the great loss it has sustained in the death of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, who was for many years a member of this Council and endeared himself to all his colleagues by the ability, eloquence and fairness which invariably characterised his work here and elsewhere."

Mr. Paranjpye said the whole Presidency and this Council in particular had sustained a great loss in the death of the late Mr. Sharp. The career of Mr. Sharp had been a long and distinguished one. Coming to this country as a professor of the Elphinstone College, he endeared himself to students by his great sympathy with the student world and their aspirations. Mr. Sharp was an efficient professor first of logic and moral philosophy and subsequently of English literature and the fine humour with which he was gifted made his lectures most interesting. His sphere of usefulness was widened when he was appointed Director of Public Instruction and he made a mark on that department, of which the effect would long remain. In fact he was too efficient as Director of Public Instruction, leaving hardly anything to do for his department. The speaker had had occasion to differ from the late Mr. Sharp on several occasions and to cross swords with him in this Council, in the University Senate and other places and he could bear testimony to the fairness with which he discussed subjects even though he differed from the views of others. Mr. Sharp was one of the most eloquent speakers of this assembly and the way in which he put things left nothing to be desired and his humour made the most dry subjects lively. His death had made a great void in the educational world of this Presidency, and the speaker had no doubt that the members of this Council sincerely mourned with him the loss of such a man.

Mr. V. J. Patel supported the resolution.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said he could not claim a long acquaintance with the late Mr. Sharp but he claimed that chancing to sit side by side with him in this Council he had had more opportunities of coming in contact with him than other members. Mr. Sharp was somewhat of a retired disposition but one's liking and respect for him for his many admirable qualities increased as one came to know him more intimately. Mr. Sharp possessed an equanimity, which no petty things could disturb, and a calm and courteous bearing towards all. His department was sometimes subjected to severe criticism but he always proved a host in himself in debate and they could admire his great mastery over his subject. He possessed a very happy gift of humour.

Mr. S. D. Garud associated himself with the previous speakers.

Mr. E. H. Jaffer associated himself whole-heartedly, with all, that had been said, by the Hon. mover, with regard to the loss, the Presidency had sustained, by the untimely and sad death of Mr. Sharp. He said those who came in close contact with the late Director of Public Instruction or had opportunities of watching his work could not but be struck by the many estimable qualities of head and heart which he possessed. The arduous administrative duties the Director of Public Instruction was called upon to perform, did not often suit the temperament and the habits of men long accustomed to the work of the professional chair. But Mr. Sharp when he became Director threw himself heart and soul into his new work and soon acquainted himself with the ins and outs of it His singleness of purpose, his devotion to duty, and his untiring energy made him an admirable head of the Educational Department. His penetrating eyes detected evils which might escape other observers and he hated sham as he discerned and rewarded merit. Mr. Sharp carefully examined every proposition of educational reform that was placed before him and if it was sound and concerned in the interests of progress, one could always count upon his sympathy. He realised that the question of the education of the Mahomedan community required special treatment and was ever ready to render help in promoting it. Mr. Sharp warmly supported the cause of the several Mahomedan Educational Conferences held in Poona, and complied with the wishes of the Mahomedan community in many ways, especially in the matter of the appointment for four Mahomedan Deputy Inspectors, two for Urdu schools and an Inspectress for Urdu Girls' School. Had he been spared, Mr. Sharp would have done more for the spread and improvement of Moslem education and the speaker hoped his traditions would be maintained by the Educational Department. It was really a misfortune of the Presidency that Mr. Sharp should have been snatched away from it by death long before his time.

THE GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

H. E. the President said it only remained for him to say on behalf of Government that he endorsed every word spoken by the honourable mover of the resolution. It was a great satisfaction to feel that this resolution had been brought forward by a non-official member of the Council, who was head of one of the greatest colleges in this Presidency, who used to come in contact a great deal with Mr. Sharp, and who always held such a high opinion of his abilities. Government felt strongly that it had lost one who was a most devoted servant, one who gave the best years of his life for the education of the young of this country, and one whose skill in debate they all knew so well. Those of them who were personal acquaintances of Mr. Sharp missed deeply his friendly personality. His wit and humour they knew so well. Truly they could say of him: that he died doing his best for the young students of this country. They regarded his loss as the loss of a real, true and honourable friend.

The resolution was passed, the whole Council standing.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT OPPOSED.

MR PATEL'S MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

On H. E. the President asking the Member in charge to present the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1917-18, Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the business of the presentation of the statement be adjourned.

Mr. V. J. Patel said:—

Before we proceed further, I beg to move under Rule 7 of Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Legislative Council "that the business of presentation of the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1917-18 be adjourned."

Mr. Patel then proceeded to narrate at length how after he was elected by the non-official members to the Financial Committee, he brought forward some proposals before that Committee with a view to war economy, and how such proposals were ruled out by the Committee's Chairman on the ground that it was not within the competence of the Committee to consider them.

Mr. Patel said he next proceeded to lay before the Committee some other proposals which he had formulated on Budget Notes for the Government of Bombay, a copy of which is usually supplied to the members of the Finance Committee only 2 or 3 days before the last meeting of the Committee. "It will astonish your Excellency to learn" said Mr. Patel, "that the hon. the chairman ruled that I had better confine myself to the draft financial statement and not go into the details contained in Budget notes which, he added, were supplied to *the members for their information only.*" With due deference to the opinion of the chairman of that Committee, Mr. Patel submitted that the rulings were entirely wrong. He drew attention of the Council in the first place to Rule 4 of the Financial Rules at p. 206 of the Council Manual. Under this rule the chairman of the Committee has a second or casting vote in the case of the equality of votes on any matter. Neither this rule nor any other rule that he knew of, empowered the chairman as such to rule any proposal out without taking votes of the members present on the question whether the proposal should be allowed for discussion or not. Mr. Patel submitted therefore, that the chairman having acted without authority in ruling his proposals out, his rulings were entirely irregular. Apart from this and assuming that the chairman had under the Rules the power to rule out a proposal falling outside the scope of the Committee's functions, he maintained that the rulings were wrong in asmuch as the proposals in respect of which they were given were proposals which the Committee was not only empowered but was bound to consider. He drew the attention of the Council to Sub Rule 2 of Rule 6 of the Financial Rules. This sub rule makes it obligatory on the Committee to consider the estimates of Revenue and expenditure referred to in clauses (b) and (c) of sub rule 2 of rule 5 and recommend such amendments in them as seem to it to be advisable.

"The Council will see that it is not only the right but it is the duty of the Finance Committee to consider the expenditure on existing establishments and schemes and make recommendations in regard to them. That being so it was perfectly competent for the Finance Committee to consider the proposals I was making. I am aware, My Lord, that there are a few subjects on which no discussion is permissible even in the Council under Rule 12 of the Financial Rules and the Finance Committee, of course, have no power to touch them. None of my proposals referred to any of those subjects.

"My Lord, after all said and done, what is the amount of control that we non-official members possess over the Financial proposals of Government? A non-offiifficial member could be elected to the Finance Committee. There he may bring proposals and if the Committee which has a nominated majority on it chooses to accept that proposal, it goes in the form of a recommendation to the Executive Government which is not at all bound to accept that recommendation. Then again a non-official member may bring in a Financial Resolution before the Legislative Council. If that resolution is carried—though under the present constitution of the Council there is hardly any chance—the Executive Government is not bound to carry it out. The sole and entire control over the finances is thus vested in Government. We non-official members have merely the privilege of bringing forward proposals and moving resolutions. If this small privilege is thus encroached upon, then no wonder the Morley-Minto Reform Scheme is regarded as a failure. I have read the despatches of both Lords Morley and Minto on which these Financial Rules are based and I can confidently tell this Council that the liberal spirit pervading throughout these documents is lacking in practice."

Mr. Patel then read out passages in these despatches bearing on the question.

My Lord, the rules are perfectly clear. The despatches on which they are based are a guide to their correct interpretation. But in this case the question of interpretation of the Rules does not at all arise. The rulings are wrong, and the Finance Committee cannot, therefore, be said to have considered the Financial Statement, as they are required to do under the Financial Rules. That being so the presentation of Revised Financial Statement, framed as it is, must be adjourned.

The Hon. members will pardon me, if they are told by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael that I am not quite exact in the statement of my proposals to the Finance Committee, or of the rulings of the Chairman of the Committee. I wish I could read to you *verbatim* the notes taken by our Secretary in regard to those proposals and rulings. In fact, after the meetings of the Finance Committee were over, I wrote to the Secretary of this Council for copies. A few days later I got a reply, not from Mr. Nissim, to whom I had addressed my letter, but from Mr. French to say that meetings of Finance Committees are private and informal, that since he has been acquainted with the proceedings of the Council from 1905, extracts from the minute books have never been supplied to any one, and that in his opinion the existing practice should be maintained. Your Excellency, I was a member of the Committee. The minute book was if I may put it that way of my Committee. Mr. French had nothing to do with that Committee The proceedings were entered in the book by Mr. Nissim. Mr. French tells me that I, as a member of the Committee, can go and inspect the book, but I am not entitled to take copies. Ever in a court of law, a party, entitled to inspect documents, is also entitled to take copies thereof. I see nothing but distrust on the part of Government of non-official members, whom they have under the rules to take on Committees. I hope the Council will accept my motion.

H. E. the President said the Budget had to be presented on the 13th March and under the rules it could not be postponed. There were certain rules for the discussion of Budget, and also for the discussion of other resolutions which had to be observed by him and the members. He called upon Mr. Carmichael to reply.

Mr. Carmichael said Mr. Patel had stated his case with great fairness, but he had omitted to mention that the discussions of the Finance Committee were informal and the minutes could not be supplied. Mr. Patel had brought forward in the Committee proposals regarding such items of expenditure as they had for the past many years. He did not think it was fair to the Committee to consider the whole of the expenditure for it was open to Mr. Patel to bring forward resolutions in the Council.

After some discussion the President ruled the proposal out of order.

Mr. Carmichael then presented the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1917-18, which appears in page 9.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In presenting the Revised Financial Statement for 1917-18, Mr. Carmichael said:—

I have the honour of presenting to this Council the revised financial statement for the year 1917-18. Copies of the statement were supplied to Hon. Members last week but the figures therein shown require amendment in accordance with the Amending Memorandum issued yesterday. Copies of both have been placed on the table.

The Budget has been prepared on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the year and for the third year in succession expenditure has to be restricted in the interests of Imperial finance. We have to adjust our expenditure so as to leave with our bankers the Government of India as large a balance as possible in order that they may more readily finance the heavy demands upon them arising out of the war. When last year's budget was under preparation drastic retrenchments had to be made to bring the proposed expenditure within the limits of the expected revenue. This year conditions are much easier. A most welcome expansion of revenue, copuled with the effect of the economy which we have been practising in the past two years and more, has removed the excessive stringency of which my Hon. Colleagues complained so bitterly last year. It is therefore proposed to take advantage of the improvement in our financial position by making good again past retrenchments where these seem likely to have a deleterous effect on the progress of the Presidency and by making some provision for the further development of our resources, financial help is needed too for the scheme for the advance in local self-government and the opportunity has been taken to provide for some long delayed improvement in pay in some of the lower ranks in Government service. It has been found possible to propose new expenditure in these directions and at the same time to keep well within the estimated revenue. A surplus is not usually a satisfactory or legitimate feature in a Provincial Budget but the case is I submit entirely different when it is the result of restrictions on expenditure impored on us of Imperial finance.

The Finance Committee had greater scope for their labours than last years and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the great assistance they rendered in weighing the various proposals for new expenditure and in settling the details of the Draft Financial Statement. I must also think that the Hon. the Chief Secretary and the staff working under him for the invaluable help they rendered.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Taking first the Revised estimates for the current year when the actuals for 1915-16 became available it was found that the estimated balance of 1,43,65 lakhs to be carried over from that year was converted into an actual opening balance of 1,77,01 an improvement of 33.36 lakhs. The revenue budget was for a revenue of 7,51,909. On the basis of actual receips upto date it is now estimated that the revenue will reach the figure of 8,01,25. The important variations are a decrease of 5½ lakhs under Land Revenue and large increases under Stamps (6¾ lakhs), Excise (32 lakhs), Income tax (13,85 and Forest 5½ lakhs.) Under Land Revenue the receipts were affected by larger recoveries in the closing months of last year, leaving less than was anticipated been necessary to provide for some suspension of revenue owing to the damage done by the excessive rain in parts of the Southern Maratha Country. A Press Note giving an account of this misfortune has just been published for recovery in the current year. It has further published at the instance of the Hon. Member representing the Local Boards of the Southern Division. The head Stamps was one of those directly affected by the War and the improvement under the minor head Sale of General Stamps indicates a return to at least the normal amount of business. The Excise head also suffered when war broke out, and a cautious estimate seemed necessary last year, but the increase rate of taxation and the good season has more than more good the set back. Under Forests a good demand and greater activity in exploitation of timber have been responsible for the improvement. Out of the increases, 40 under Excise and 8 lakhs under Income Tax are to be transferred to Imperial as being due on account of the new taxation brought into force in March 1916. The adjustment is made under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial in which ledger there is another entry which may be mentioned namely, the sum of 1¼ lakhs which is refunded to Provincial being one half of the expenditure in connection with purchases of famine fodder which were made in anticipation happily unrealized of a fodder famine in Gujarat in 1915-16.

On the expenditure side the total budgeted for was 7,54,10. It is now anticipated that not more than 7,36,05 will be spent. This result is due mainly to an under estimate of the savings likely to accrue on account of the salaries of Civil Officers who have gon on military duty and to the fact that Police force owing to difficulties of recruitment is considerably under sanctioned strength.

Thus instead of closing the current year with a deficit of 2½ lakhs, it is expected that the revenue will exceed the expenditure by 65,20. Adding this to the opening balance of the year, the estimated closing balance on 31st March, 1917, is 2,42,21.

The Revenue budget estimates for 1917-18 follow fairly closely the revised estimates for 1916-17. The estimate is for a revenue of 8,05,34, allowing for two Imperial Assignments, totalling 4 lakhs, lakhs recurring assignment of 2½ for improving the pay and for the training of teachers and a non-recurring assignment of 1½ lakhs out of the profits of the Government of India's wheat purchase scheme. This latter assignment is ear-marked for expenditure for the improvement of agriculture. On the other hand Imperial take shrough the Transfer head another 1½ lakhs on account of receipts from the graduated Income Tax which was introduced in March last. The total amount which they propose to take under this head is thus raised from 18,40 of the budget estimates for 1916-17 to 26,40 in the revised estimates and to 27,90 for next year.

On the other side of the account we budget for an expendiure of 7,88,24 an increase of 52 lakhs over the amount which it is calculated will be spent in 1916-17. This leaves a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 17.10 and brings our closing balance to 2,59,31. We are very fortunate that in the midst of the great struggle which is going on we have so far had good seasons. The War has not affected the prosperity which good harvests bring to our trade and industries. It has on the contrary stimulated effort both on the part of private enterprise and of Government to develop our resources. This together with the economy which the war has enforced, will place us in a favourable position when we have to face a series of lean years such as we know from the past are likely to come upon us.

DIFFERENT BUDGET-HEADS ANALYSED.

I now proceed with the detailed consideration of the budget heads relating to the Departments of which I am in charge. Under 'Refunds' and 'Assignments and compensations' there is nothing to add to the information given in paras 23 and 24 of the Revised Financial Statement. Under Land Revenue we budget as usual on the assumption of a normal monsoon and the figure adopted is practically the same as was adopted for the budget of the current year. The revision settlements which came into force from the beginning of the current year will have a fuller effect next year. I may also notice the effect of the breaking up of considerable areas of waste land for cotton cultivation which is taking place in Gujarat. On the other hand as will be seen from the table in para 10 of the Revised Financial Statement the outstanding balance from previous years is no longer at a high figure even allowing for the suspensions granted on account of damage by floods in the Southern Maratha Country. On the expenditure side, we take account of a saving of 2,78 due to the large number of officers who have gone on Military duty. Provision is made for a larger expenditure on the constructions and repair of village Chavdis and for the long deferred scheme for improving the pay of village Accountants in the Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Dharwar Districts.

Under Stamps I have nothing to add to the note in paragraph 26 of the Revised Financial Statement.

Under Excise the decrease in receipts which occurred after the outbreak of the war and the seemingly slow rate of recovery in 1915-16 necessarily induced a cautious estimate for the revenue in 1916-17. The budget for that year was put somewhat below the revised for 1915-16 but the revenue of 1915-16 was better than the revised by over 7 lakhs and the revised for 1916-17 is now 32 lakhs more than was estimated in the budget. Out of the increase, Rs. 40,000, realized from increased taxation imposed last year on Indian beers excised at tariff rates is passed on to Imperial through the transfer head. The Excise administration report for 1915-16 shows that the increased revenue in that year was obtained on a markedly lower consumption of country spirit, and that the policy of encouraging the sale of weaker at the expense of the stronger spirit had met with considerable success. Further measures will be taken in the same direction from the beginning of 1917-18.

On the expenditure side provision is made for the scheme which has been worked out for the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments, proposals for which have been submitted to the Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Upasani

(Continued on pagt 8).

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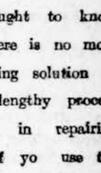

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 14, 1917.

THE VICEROY AND THE JUDGES.

We referred a week ago to the many fallacies and actual errors which characterised the reply of Lord Chelmsford to the deputation of the Press Association of India. The matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. The Head of the Government in this country occupies a position different from that in other countries of the Empire. He is not merely the chief of the administration but he is also the representative of the Sovereign. His position is therefore one of some delicacy when he engages in controversy though perhaps not more so than those who have to cross swords with him. Previous Viceroys have not, as a rule, made that position more difficult to either side by the manner of their dealing with public questions. Lord Chelmsford has unfortunately brought a new atmosphere into the Viceregal audience chamber and has shown that he is not averse to play the part of a special pleader in order to defend a law, the character of which he admits strikes across the grain of his whole being." We do not think that there can be two opinions as to the undesirability of the Viceroy appearing in that role, no matter what the circumstances. One expects from him at least a judicial examination of any issue he is called upon to deal with or defend. In Lord Chelmsford's speech to the Press Deputation, however, we find all the features of unabashed advocacy. The points to be replied to are carefully selected from an address of a somewhat voluminous character, others of importance being ignored; statistics of a partial character are quoted which could not for a moment satisfy anyone accustomed to deal with statistics; at one moment the enunciation by a High Court Judge of the principle that words and passages should be judged by their context is quoted, the next moment the principle itself is shamelessly ignored in practice by the speaker himself; at one point his audience is gravely reminded that the expressions of judges in a certain matter were mere *obiter dicta*, at another the *obiter dicta* of one judge are solemnly quoted to justify the action of the executive. There is no relief to the partiality of the whole utterance. It is marked by every sort of inconsistency and want of logic, and passages, some of which have been acquitted by the High Court of any degree of criminality or objectionableness, are torn from their context to justify the contention that a need exists for an act which strikes across the grain of the speaker's whole being. Such an utterance may gain applause from the reactionary press and in the corridors of the Delhi secretariats but it has made the most painful impression on the general public.

Lack of logic and inconsistency in a public utterance are faults which can be left to the judgment of the public. But the departure from the recognised rules of controversy of which Lord Chelmsford, as we believe inadvertently, has been guilty, requires an explanation which we had hoped his Excellency would have afforded ere now, without the need for a reminder of the fact to which we drew attention a week ago and which has been the subject of criticism in many quarters since. In the course of his speech Lord Chelmsford quoted a passage from an article which had appeared in "New India,"—he did not himself give the reference,—with the remark that it was part of a long article "all in the same vein," and added:—

> Now hear, not what I think about it, but what a High Court Judge has to say about this article:—"This seems to me a most pernicious writing and a writing which must tend to encourage political assassination by removing public destestation of such crimes. 'New India' is presumably read by numbers of excitable young men animated (and not unnaturally) by the same ideal which the writer ascribes to the assassins, but which it is impossible for any right minded person to connect with their crimes. Such young men are practically told that the assassins are pursuing the same ideal as themselves with singular courage and disregard of self, and that such criminals should not be punished but convinced of the folly of their ways. The article presents the assassins to such young men (and to the public generally) in a far more favourable light than any ordinary person would have viewed them in, and although it may not amount to incitement, it certainly seems to me to give encouragement to the commission of crimes, which undoubtedly fall within Section 4 (1)."

The judge in question was Mr. Justice Ayling. He was sitting as a Special Bench with the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sheshagiri Iyer. These two judges found that the article in question was unobjectionable, even under the comprehensive terms of the Press Act. Hear what they had to say,—

> "I have read the article with considerable care, and I cannot find in it any palliation of the anarchical crimes committed by the young anarchists or revolutionaries of Bengal as suggested on behalf of the Crown. . . . . I do not think that any reader of 'New India,' who is not predisposed to read meanings into the article which are not there, would carry away the impression that it attempts in any way to excuse the conduct of the political assassins in Bengal. Nor is there a single word in the whole of that article which can be said to have a tendency to bring the Government into hatred and contempt or to excite disaffection against it."—*The Acting Chief Justice.*
>
> "I am not able to distinguish its sinister import. . . . . I am not able to spell out of this article an intention to extol anarchism and to invite unwary youths to commit crime."—*Mr. Justice Sheshagiri Iyer.*

Incidentally it may be pointed out what a hazardous undertaking the keeping of a press must be when we find such diametrically opposed views, on the merits of one article, held by judges sitting on the same bench. But we are not concerned with that at present. Lord Chelmsford owes it to the public to explain whether he quoted the passage from Mr. Justice Ayling's *dicta* in ignorance of the judgments of his two brother judges, or with the deliberate intention of flouting the settled judgment of the Court. This is a matter which ought not to, and in fact cannot, be left in doubt. We are reluctant to believe that the latter is the explanation of an utterance that has produced the gravest apprehension in the public mind. It is hardly conceivable that the Head of the Administration, even if he conceives himself to be authorised to rebuke the judiciary for overstepping the limits of their authority, as he thinks, has deliberately taken it upon himself to set aside the finding of the High Court; for if Lord Chelmsford *knew* that Mr. Justice Ayling's colleagues had expressed contrary opinions, that is what he is doing. We have never yet heard of the most extravagant advocate of the claims of the executive suggesting anything so subversive of respect for the judiciary and the law and indeed of all discipline in the State. If, however, as we believe must be the case, Lord Chelmsford was misled by those to whom he confided the duty of advising him on this question, the matter is one of hardly less gravity. If our Governors are dependent on persons who pursue such glaring methods in placing before them matter for a public utterance, what, the public will ask, will these not be capable of when placing before them the material on which is based executive action which does not require to be scrutinised by the Courts or is not open for public criticism? We prefer to acquit Lord Chelmsford of any intention to flout or over-ride the decision of the highest judicial tribunal. We cannot conceive that to be possible. But an explanation of this extraordinary *contretemps* must be given to the public. The matter cannot, we repeat, rest where it is.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

Piquancy was lent to the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday, when, before the ordinary business of the day,—namely, the presentation of the revised financial statement for the year 1917-18,—commenced,—the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved that under Rule 7 of Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Legislative Council the business of the presentation of the revised financial statement be adjourned. This is the first time, we believe, that a resolution of this character has been moved in any of the reformed Councils and, apart from the question whether Mr. Patel did the right thing in bringing a motion of this unusual character before the Council the facts he narrated, relating to the manner in which the proposals of the non-official members are treated by the Finance Committee or rather by its official head, show that the grievance under which he laboured is a real one.

The revised financial statement for the next official year, which was presented is, according to custom, a repellant document, without a single redeeming attraction in form or phraseology. The revised estimates for 1916-17 and the budget estimates for 1817-18 disclose a position of considerable strength and the next year's budget exhibits an unusual feature in Bombay budgets, namely, a surplus, which is estimated at about seventeen lakhs of rupees. The total Provincial revenue during the year 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 7,75,60,000, showing a net increase of Rs. 23,70,000 over the revised estimates for the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,56,63,000, showing a net decrease of Rs. 9,66,000. The total revenue for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 8,01,25,000 against Rs. 7,51,60,000 entered in the budget, an increase of nearly half a crore. The caution in underestimating under some of the important revenue heads is now proved to have been largely uncalled for, especially in view of its bearing on the estimates of expenditure on matters of vital importance to the people. The large increase of revenue has been contributed mainly by larger receipts than estimated, especially under the heads of Stamps, Excise, Income Tax, and Forest. Prosperous conditions of trade are reflected in the larger receipts under Stamps and Income Tax, while the mistaken policy of encouraging cheaper and nastier country spirit in preference to the more costly, with the consequent increase in consumption, has mainly been responsible for increased revenue under Excise. The total Provincial expenditure for the current year is estimated at Rs. 7,36,05,000, showing a decrease of about eighteen lakhs of rupees.

The result of this saving and the large increase of revenue is that instead of a deficit of 2½ lakhs, it is expected that the revenue for the current year will exceed expenditure by as much as Rs. 65,20,000. Making allowances for the unexpected, this does not show that those who have the disposition of the Presidency's finances in their hands and who have always been too ready to emphasise the necessity of restriction on expenditure on vital needs, such as education, exercised much foresight in allotting expenditure for those needs or that they were justified in pursuing an essentially uneconomical policy in regard to those needs on the convenient excuse of war conditions. It is, therefore, satisfactory that in the disposition of the next year's budget, wiser counsels seem to have prevailed and the mistakes of the past two years, to some extent, redeemed. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 8,05,34,000, exhibiting a surplus of nearly seventeen lakhs over the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 7,88,24,000. The revenue shows an advance of about 53 lakhs over the current year's budget and of only four lakhs over the revised, while the expenditure shows an increase of 34 lakhs over the current year's budget and of as much as about half a crore over the revised. The increases in the revenue are chiefly expected under Stamps, Income Tax and Registration in view of the progress indicated by the current year's revised estimates,—and under Excise as a result of the "benevolent" policy of "popularising" cheap liquor that we are promised is to be extended. Among the welcome items are the appointment of a Special Engineer to elaborate a suitable scheme for the transport of forest produce in the Kanara District, the extension of medical relief, the grants for sanitary projects, the contribution to the Imperial Institute of Science, Bangalore, in connection with oil, fat and allied industry, subventions to certain District Local Boards, which are to have non-official Presidents with a self-contained office.

But by far the most striking feature of the next budget is the comparatively liberal provision,—as contrasted with the policy adopted during the last two years,—that has been made for meeting the various educational needs of the Presidency. "It is proposed," said Mr. Carmichael, "to take advantage of the improvement in our financial position by making good past retrenchments where these seem likely to have a deleterious effect on the progress of the Presidency." The educational budget provides for an increase of over nine lakhs of rupees over the revised expenditure of the current year, which amounts to Rs. 76,84,000 and the increase is chiefly due to the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made for the opening of new primary schools, giving code pay to trained teachers and entertainment of additional teachers in undermanned primary schools; and that of Rs. 1,07,000 for building grants for primary schools in Bombay City, of rupees one lakh for improvement of Mahomedan education in Sind and of Rs. 31,000 for the establishment of the proposed second grade Arts College at Dharwar, besides the expenditure of Rs. 250 lakhs from the Imperial assignment made by the Government of India for the improvement of pay and training of teachers. The provision for the opening of new primary schools is to be welcomed. It was in 1911 that the Government undertook the addition of 500 new schools every year,—an undertaking that for the last three or four years has been allowed to remain more or less in abeyance. Hence, it is gratifying that Government have bestirred themselves to the necessity for the redemption of their pledge.

Notes of the Day.

The Occupation of Bagdad.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons on the occupation of Bagdad will be read with the greatest interest. It was the sequel, he said, "to a series of brilliant operations carried out by the British and Indian troops with dash and determination for which no praise was too high." Mr. Bonar Law's graphic description makes out General Maude's offensive as having been brilliantly conceived and executed. He completed the victory of Kut by a pursuit of 110 miles in which the Tigris had to be crossed three times. Mr. Bonar Law did not omit to pay a deserved tribute to the skilful and elaborate work of hard preparation without which mere gallantry would have been thrown away. As he said: "The pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies and in spite of the Summer heat. Apart from the vigour of the leadership and valour and endurance of the troops, British and Indian, such operations were only possible in such a country after thorough systematic and most careful arrangements for supply." Never were congratulations better earned than those that are pouring in on the victorious hero of Bagdad.

Lancashire and the Cotton Duties.

The statement of the "Daily News" lobby correspondent, which Reuter cables, that the Lancashire M.P.'s will move an amendment in the House to-day opposing the increased Indian import duties on cotton goods, will surprise nobody. Lancashire has always fought hard and tenaciously for its monopoly, and the spirit of its inveterate commercialism is sufficiently shown by its opposition, even at this time of day, to a partial relief afforded to India from the iniquitous imposition under which she has laboured. This is no longer a question of arguments: the merits of the case have long since been thrashed out. Yet India continued to suffer for the simple and excellent reason that Lancashire had a number of influential spokesmen in Parliament while India had none. Now that, through the exigencies of the war, the Government have been moved to make a slight readjustment of Indian finance that impinges on the indefensible monopoly that Lancashire has so long enjoyed, her representatives are up in arms against the increased import duties. This gives an unpleasant glimpse into the mentality of a section of the public in Great Britain which professes all-sacrificing patriotism over the war, but squeals at any measure that is calculated to touch its own pockets.

Their Indian Satellites.

It was not to be supposed that so great and powerful a vested interest as Lancashire would not have its supporters and satellites in this country. As a matter of fact there are many. The "Englishman," for instance attacks Mr. Chamberlain for saying in the House the other day that increase in the excise simultaneously with increase in the customs duty "would have made it impossible to secure the grant from India which had now been given, he believed, by the unanimous good will of the Indian people." The Secretary of State is accused of "magnifying the cotton duty as a source of revenue and as a subject of controversy out of all proportion to its importance." Why then, one may ask, could Lancashire have not held its peace? The Calcutta journal then proceeds to refer to Manchester's "fiscal righteousness" (!) in this matter, and describes Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the money could not be obtained from other sources than additional cotton duties as "absurd." It has evidently forgotten that even so wholehearted an admirer of British Rule as the late Price Collier characterized Lancashire's exploitation of India as "indefensible and contemptible."

The Simla Exodus.

It was perhaps a foregone conclusion that the Hon. Mr. Sastri's resolution in the Imperial Council on the cost of the exodus to Simla would be either withdrawn or defeated. The former course was actually adopted, leaving the question where it has remained for very many years. It is impossible to deny that, while the matter has been raised regularly at intervals during the last quarter of a century, Mr. Sastri's proposal to put a stop to the exodus to Simla, as well as to the exodus to other Hill stations from Provincial capitals, was particularly opportune at the present moment. It is not merely that at a time of universal retrenchment and exhortations to economy, the Government themselves should set an example of dispensing with a costly excursion which by no stretch of language can be described as a necessity. There are many other considerations, based on public interest that have been repeatedly urged on behalf of the proposal, and do not therefore need detailed recapitulation.

"Sun-dried Bureaucrats."

Sir Reginald Craddock in his reply emphasized what he described as the administrative side of the question, as distinct from the financial. He claimed a judicial detachment, inasmuch as he personally was not affected as he was going Home. He pleaded that the "sun-dried bureaucrats" should be spared a further spell of "sun-drying" at Delhi. Mr. Wacha opposed the resolution: it is not very clear why. Mr. Sastri's resolution has undoubtedly behind it very strong public support and sympathy, and from the telegraphed summary of Mr. Wacha's speech we cannot gather the grounds on which he characterized the resolution as an "academic" proposition. That is just what, it seems to us, it was not, even though its fate was sufficiently anticipated throughout the country.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the opening of the Legislative Council Meeting at the Secretariat yesterday morning. Her Excellency was also present.

Their Excellencies held a Garden Party at Government House yesterday evening, which was attended by about 1,700 people.

Colonel the Earl of Radnor and Miss Abel Smith have left Government House.

On Monday evening the Pleaders of the Appellate Bar, Bombay, met in the Pleaders' Room and gave a hearty send-off to Prof. Ramdutt W. Desai, B.A., LL.B., who is shortly to occupy a seat on the Bench of the Varista Court (High Court) of Baroda State.

DASH TO BAGHDAD DESCRIBED.

TURKISH COLLAPSE IN PERSIA.

CHINESE RUPTURE WITH GERMANY IMMINENT.

FALL OF BAGHDAD.

INDIA'S PART IN THE VICTORY.

VALOUR OF INDIAN TROOPS UNQUESTIONED.

"THE TIMES'" EULOGY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., March 13.

The fall of Baghdad is the subject of editorial articles in all the papers.

"The Times" concludes its article by reminding its readers of the great part which India has played in the triumph. It says:—

"It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maude has guided to victory, are Indian regiments. The cavalry which hung on the flanks and demoralised the Turkish army and chased it to the confines of Baghdad must have been almost exclusively the Indian cavalry. The infantry which bore months of privation and proved in the end masters of the Turks included Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt. Whatever mistakes the Indian military administration may have made in the earlier stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, the valour of the Indian troops who have contributed so largely to the successes on the Tigris has never been questioned. In the last few days there have been discussions which seemed to imply that India's help in the war chiefly consisted of the belated offer of financial aid. She has done far more, for in common with ourselves, she has given the blood of her best and bravest and nowhere more than on the deserts of Mesopotamia."

MR. BONAR LAW'S EULOGY OF GENERAL MAUDE AND STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the occupation of Bgdad was the sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out by the British and Indian troops with dash and determination for which no praise was too high (Cheers). He went on to say that after severe fighting on the right bank of the Tigris in which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, General Maude's crossing of the river near Kut imperilled the safety of the Turkish army in Mesopotamia. The enemy immediately retired towards Bagdad and General Maude pursued them with the greatest energy. Not only were large numbers of prisoners taken and quantities of material of all kinds captured during the pursuit but there was good reason to believe that nearly two-thirds of the whole of the enemy's artillery either fell into our hands or was thrown into the Tigris.

On the 5th March our cavalry came up with the Turkish rearguard twenty-seven miles from Bagdad and after action the Turks abandoned the prepared position.

On the 7th March the cavalry found the enemy in position on the Diala River, affluent of the Tigris, a formidable obstacle over thirty yards wide and unfordable. General Maude therefore withdrew the cavalry and brought the infantry into action. The Turks' had meanwhile received reinforcements from Bagdad and formidable resistance was offered on the Diala, covering Bagdad from the south-west. On the 7th March General Maude bridged the Tigris at the point of its confluence with the Diala. Thereupon the cavalry crossed supported by the troops on the right bank. Despite heat and dust, the troops brilliantly marched eighteen miles, finding the enemy, strongly entrenched six miles south-west of Bagdad. The enemy was immediately driven back two miles.

On the 8th March the troops fighting on the Diala established a footing on the Northern bank.

During the 9th and 10th the troops on the right bank in spite of dust-storms pressed their advantage, driving back the enemy to within three miles of the outskirts of Bagdad. Simultaneously the troops gained a passage of the river, forcing the enemy upon Bagdad which we entered on the morning of the 11th.

General Maude thus completed the victory of Kut by a pursuit of 110 miles in which the Tigris was crossed three times (Cheers). The pursuit was conducted in a country destitute of supplies and in spite of the Summer heat. Apart from the vigour of the leadership and valour and endurance of the troops, British and Indian, such operations were only possible in such a country after thorough systematic and most careful arrangements for supply. The fact that General Maude was not only able to feed and munition his army and assure proper attention to the sick and the wounded but was able to report that he can provide for the necessities of the army in Bagdad, reflects the greatest credit on the General, his Staff and all concerned. (Cheers).

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE GRAND FLEET.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

The Press Bureau announces that Admiral Beatty has conveyed to General Maude through Sir William Robertson, the Grand Fleet's admiration and congratulations on the magnificent achievement of capturing Baghdad.

TURKISH COLLAPSE IN PERSIA.

PUSHED BY THREE RUSSIAN COLUMNS.

NO CONCENTRATION POSSIBLE AGAINST GENERAL MAUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Mar. 13.

The rout of the Turkish army has already resulted in the collapse of Turkish operations in Persia, whence they are being pushed out by three Russian columns. The Turkish armies are so scattered in distant adventures at the behest of Germany that they are unlikely to succeed in concentrating reinforcements against General Maude.

REPORT OF DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

WHY EVIDENCE COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said, the Dardanelles Commission did not recommend the publication of the evidence, because the parts dealing with naval and military considerations or relationship between the Allies could not be published without serious detriment to public interests, therefore the Government was not prepared to publish it.

Sir Stephen Collins asked whether it would not have been better if the report had not been published.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government thought it was bound to publish it in consequence of the act of Parliament appointing the commission.

Mr. Churchill asked who was responsible for the excisions.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, and the War Office had made the excisions and the Cabinet was responsible for them.

Replying to a question Mr. Bathurst stated that it was not proposed to ration potatoes.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SMUTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

General Smuts has arrived in London.

FALL OF BAGHDAD.

NOT MENTIONED IN TURKISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

To-day's Turkish communiqué does not mention Bagdad.

GREAT DELIGHT AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 13.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

Great delight is manifested at the fall of Bagdad.

ADVANCE TOWARDS BAGHDAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 13.

In continuation of the announcement that our forces were engaged with the enemy on the line of the Diala, on the night of March 8th our troops succeeded in spite of bright moonlight in effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and in establishing a strong post on the right bank of that river. Meanwhile, on the morning of March 8th, the Tigris having been bridged at some distance downstream from the confluence of the Diala, a strong British detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy holding a position about ten miles south-west of Baghdad. The enemy were driven from this position to another two miles in the rear. During the night of March 9th the passage of the Diala was forced and our troops advanced some four miles towards Baghdad. During March 9th our forces on the right bank drove the enemy from his second position, bivouacking on the ground gained. This advantage in spite of blinding dust-storms and a violent gale was pressed, on the morning of March 10th, the Turks being forced back to within three miles west and south-west of Baghdad.

Since the above was received Sir Stanley Maude telegraphing on March 11th announced that British forces occupied Baghdad early that morning. No further details have been received yet.

BRITISH GAINS ON THE ANCRE.

IMPROVED POSITION NEAR BOUCHEAVESNES.

CONTINUOUS AIR FIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., March 13.

To-day's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says, we slightly improved our position north-eastward of Boucheavesnes and entered trenches in the same neighbourhood, securing prisoners.

We raided the trenches southward of Arras and bombed the dug-outs in spite of strong resistance, inflicting many casualties.

Air fighting has been continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down or driven down, four of which are known to have been destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

CAPTURE OF IRLES.

MOST BRILLIANT AND CLEVER ENTERPRISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the details of the capture of Irles show that it was one of the most brilliant and clever enterprises since the German retreat. The attack was made from West and South. The southern assault started about dawn when the British artillery directed a perfect tornado of fire on the enemy positions. The enemy gunners promptly replied but though the barrage lasted through the forenoon, it caused little damage and resistance generally was slight. A strong point garrisoned by about fifty Germans put up a short but obstinate fight but when a score had been put out of action the remainder surrendered. The success of the southern attack was facilitated by the western attack which was faultlessly timed. It came across the north of Irles and pinched the garrison out. The southern attackers met a brisk fusilade approaching the village but the enemy threw up the sponge, when they found that they were caught in the rear.

Irles was excellently situated for defence on an eminence and its occupation greatly strengthens our position in this sector.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., March 13.

A Berlin communiqué says the clear visibility is responsible for the increased long range artillery and aviation activity on the western front. The firing was especially violent on the Ancre and between Bucqroy and Letransloy.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

END ONLY DELAYED BY RAINY SEASON

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 11-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

General Smuts in an interview with Reuter said the only thing delaying the absolute end of the German East Africa campaign is the prevalence of rainy season which lasts till May when the Germans will be compelled to surrender or enter the Portuguese territory where the Portuguese are quite prepared to handle them. The enemy only consisted of a remnant of the army. Practically, all Southafrican white troops had departed and the native battalions, which were raised owing to unfavourable climate, were remaining to finish up.

General Smuts spoke in high terms of the natives' magnificent infantry work and said they would shortly be available for service elsewhere.

Nothing had given him greater pleasure than Mr. Long's statement that no German colony would return to Germany. The mere suggestion was preposterous and he shuddered to think what would happen to the natives if any part returned for the natives had supported us magnificently and our prestige in the east would suffer.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS IN PAISSY.

PROGRESS IN MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

A French communiqué says the enemy made a surprise attack in the region of Paissy, between Soissons and Rheims but was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained losses and left prisoners. We again progressed by means of hand grenades towards Maisons de Champagne.

We successfully raided the German trenches north of Sucseprey, in Woevre. There were patrol encounters in the Auberive sector and Lorraine in which we took prisoners.

FRESH FRENCH CAPTURES

TRENCHES GAINED WEST OF MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., March 13.

Last night's French communiqué said, in the Champagne we re-attacked in the afternoon German positions west of Maisons de Champagne and captured on a mile front all the enemy trenches, also Hill 185.

We entered fortified work thereon and took a hundred prisoners.

There was an artillery duel on both the banks of the Meuse.

The Germans in the afternoon bombarded the open town of Soissons, incendiary shells causing several fires.

SUBMARINISM AND ITALIAN SHIPPING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, March 13.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., March 13.

An official statement says, during the week ending 8th March, there were 493 arrivals of 391,211 tons at Italian ports and 464 sailings of 315,801 tons. Four steamers and three sailing vessels were sunk.

FOOD RIOTS IN PETROGRAD

DUE TO SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC CAUSED BY HEAVY SNOWFALLS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Mar. 13.

A semi-official statement says that owing to very heavy snowfalls hindering the arrival of foodstuffs some inhabitants of Petrograd were seized with panic and raided the bread supplies, creating shortage. Energetic measures prevented the disturbances from becoming serious and municipal sales and other exceptional steps have been taken. Railways are gradually being cleared of snow and the arrivals of foodstuffs are again approaching the normal.

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., March 13.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the commander of the troops in a proclamation informed the inhabitants that flour supplies were undiminished and there should be ample bread if the people would moderate their requirements. The proclamation was due to unrest among the poor, especially women, who began to assemble, demanding bread. They were, however, very orderly and the use of troops was not necessary.

PETROGRAD FOOD SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 13.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

The Conference has entrusted the Municipality with the management of food supplies.

SINKING OF THE LIEBENFELS.

EIGHT GERMAN OFFICERS SENTENCED FOR SCUTTLING HER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

A telegram from Florence, Carolina, says that the Liebenfels which was sunk at Charleston on 31st January, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars for scuttling her.

IMPENDING CHINESE RUPTURE WITH GERMANY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE APPROVE POLICY.

LARGE MAJORITY IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, March 12.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., March 13.

The House of Representatives has approved by a majority of over three hundred, of the policy of breaking off relations with Germany.

ARMING OF AMERICAN SHIPS

NOTICE TO FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, March 13.
Recd. 2-35 p.m. Mar. 13.

The State Department has given notice to foreign diplomats that American ships traversing the German submarine zone will carry "armed guard for the protection of vessels and lives of persons on board."

It is expected that European vessels plying to American ports will take advantage of the new ruling of the State Department permitting vessels to be armed fore as well as aft.

COLLAPSE OF REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

REBEL STRONGOHLD REGAINED BY GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 13.

The Navy Department officially announces that the Cuban Government forces have regained the rebel stronghold at Santiago. This is regarded as the collapse of the revolution.

RUSSIAN REPULSE ENEMY GAS ATTACKS.

FIRM STAND NEAR LAKE NAROTCH AND KOVEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 13.

A Russian communiqué says, we repulsed the enemy gas attacks south-west of Lake Narotch and south-east of Kovel.

GERARD'S ARRIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13

Mr. Gerard has arrived at Havana.

KEY WEST, Mar. 13.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

Mr. Gerard has arrived and will proceed to Washington.

ILLNESS OF DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

The Duchess of Connaught passed a restless night. Bronchial pneumonia persists and heart action is weaker owing to complications incidental to severe illness four years ago.

CELEBRATION OF BAGHDAD CAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 13.

Capture of Baghdad is celebrated here by the principal buildings in Civil Stations hoisting up a profusion of Union Jack. His Honour's assurance that sacred relics will be scrupulously safeguarded has given great satisfaction to the Mahomedan community.

TURKISH ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

In the Turkish Chamber, Enver Pasha admitted that the Turks had retired in Mesopotamia and Persia for military reasons.

INDIAN COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

LABOUR MEMBERS' AND NATIONALISTS' OPPOSITION.

AMENDMENT TO BE MOVED BY LANCASHIRE M. P'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 13.

The "Daily News" lobby correspondent says the Lancashire M.P.'s will move an amendment on the 14th instant opposing the increased Indian import duties on cotton goods. The Labour Members and the Nationalists will oppose the Government, while some Conservatives and Liberals will abstain.

Mr. Asquith and his followers are still undecided what action to take, but fifty Liberals may support Mr. Lloyd George in any case.

SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN COTTON DUTY.

LANCASHIRE'S DEMAND NOT MET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

Replying to the deputation from Lancashire cotton trade demanding the withdrawal of the new Indian import duty on cotton goods or corresponding increase of countervailing excise, Mr. Chamberlain said it was not within practical politics to raise the excise as not a single member of the Legislative Council of India would vote for it. The Government stood by their action which they considered accorded with Imperial interests and spirit of justice.

COUNT BERNSTORFF LEAVES FOR COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, Mar. 13.
Recd. 9-55 p.m., Mar. 13.

Count Bernstorff has left for Copenhagen.

MEN FOR THE ARMY.

TO BE GOT IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Neville Chamberlain interviewed by the "Petit Journal" said that what is done in the next few weeks will describe whether the war is to be carried on for a fourth winter. We have to make haste to take young men from factories for the army and to find substitutes for them.

Mr. Henderson speaking at a public meeting said that no member of the Government wants compulsion but that if they cannot obtain workers necessary to defeat the Germans in one way, they were going to get them in another.

MEAT CONSUMPTION REDUCED BY VOLUNTARY RATIONING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An answer to a question in the Parliament shows that voluntary rationing has reduced meat consumption by approximately an ounce per head a week.

NEW SITE FOR THE CENTRAL LIBRARY OF BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BARODA, March 11.

A Committee consisting of the Minister of Education, the Chief Engineer and the Curator of State Libraries was recently appointed to select a site for the new building of the Central Library. The Committee unanimously recommended that the building should be erected on the northern bank of the Sursagar lake. This lake is one of the most picturesque sights in Baroda and has educational institutions, such as the Female Training College, the Girls' High School, the branch School on its western and southern banks. Moreover, it is most centrally situated. The recommendation of the Committee is now approved by his Highness the Maharaja, who has ordered that the properties standing on the land should be acquired. The acquisition will cost over a lakh of rupees in compensation. His Highness has also directed that competitive designs for the elevation should be obtained from America. The Central Library is at present located in a building, which is proving a great handicap to the activities of this live institution. The new building will not only remove the handicap, but will provide for the starting of other activities, which are at present held in abeyance.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

has intimated by letter that he does not think there is immediate necessity for the amalgamation scheme or for the creation of three new Deputy Commissioners. The point about the scheme, however is that the cost after amalgamation will not be greater than the total present cost of the two Departments, one of which is paid for by Imperial and the other by Provincial. In the adjustment of the combined cost for facility of division a proportion is taken which gives some advantage to Imperial. This is not unfair when it is remembered that the amalgamation is designed to improve the morale of the Excise Department which at the present moment, there is reason to believe, is not so good as it should be. I am confident that the scheme will greatly improve the Department and bring it to the same level of efficiency as has been attained by the Salt Department.

Under Assessed Taxe sI again may take the Hon. Mr. Upasani's letter as a text. He points out that the Income Tax for 1917-18 is taken at 66 lakhs as against 23,46 the actuals for 1913-14 and he fears "that the increase of 100 per cent is excessive in view of the dislocation of trade and commerce during the last three years owing to the war." As the Amending Memorandum shows the budget for next year has now been raised to 67,00. Out of this 27,90 is due to the new taxation on the graduated scale introduced last year. The balance 39,60 may be taken as the figure which would have been reached if the old rates had remained in force. This is 6,14 in advance of the accounts of 1913-14 and as Income Tax is a divided head this amount must be doubled to show the increase during the war years. As the budget follows closely the estimated revenue for the current year, it is clear that there has been a considerable improvement in trade and commerce.

Under Interest the noticeable feature is the steadily decreasing balance in the Provincial loan account due to the smaller demands we are marking in Imperial for money to lend to cultivators and to local bodies.

Under General Administration save for one item the changes are merely matters of accounting. The new item is the provision for the deputation of an officer to work out detailed proposals for the revision of the Municipal and Local Boards Act which is required in view of the advance being made in the sphere of local self-government.

Under Forests the rveised shows a substantial increase in receipts over the budget for the current year and it is expected that the increase will be maintained next year. Increased provision is proposed for additional staff and new works required for the development of the valuable forest properties which we possess. His Excellency visited Kanara during the year and stimulated the attention which is being directed to the measures required for improving the means of extracting timber, transporting it and putting it on the market. One of the best of our young engineers in the P. W. D. is at present in Kanara doing the work of a Forest Engineer. The I. G. Forests has just completed a tour of the forests in the Presidency proper and we shall shortly have the advantage of seeing his reports. I am confident it will prove to be full of useful and stimulating suggestions, which will assist in laying down a broad policy for future development. In order to assist the Army Department in obtaining from the Bombay forests as much of their timber requirements as these forests can supply we have lately lent that Department the services of one of our Forest Officers.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal introducing the items under the head "Law, Justice and Courts of Justice," said the main feature of the revenue side on this head was a rise of Rs. 50,000 in the revenue, which was anticipated on the head "Magisterial Fines." On the expenditure side the budget provision for the next year was more than that of last year by Rs. 18,000. The estimated expenditure last year was Rs. 57,55,000 as against Rs. 57,73,000 this year. This increase was due partly to new provisions and partly to larger provisions. The provision necessitating the increase related to the improvement in the remuneration of public prosecutors and their assistants. At present the scale of fees paid to these officers was Rs. 10 per diem in the districts of the Bombay Presidency except Sind. This amount bore no comparison to the fees which pleaders for the defence got. On account of the feeling that the scale was too low many applications had been sent up to Government by prosecutors and their assistants in important cases, asking that their fees should be enhanced. It was now proposed to give these gentlemen a fee of Rs. 15 per diem and a provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for this.

POLICE AND JAILS.

Mr. G. S. Curtis then introducing the items under the heads "Police," "Jails," etc., said:—

The figures in the current and ensuing years' budgets are:—

1916-17	.....	1,10,09,000
1917-1918	.....	1,12,49,000

The increase in the expenditure budget as compared with the current year's budget is thus 2,40,000. The items which have contributed to this increase will be found enumerated at page 32 of the revised financial statement. Of those the grant of the local and hutting allowances is urgently necessary in view of the numerous vacancies and the difficulty of recruiting. Larger provisions are also considered necessary for clothing charges, petty construction, contingent charges and rewards to policemen, in the interests of police efficiency. The provinces for the revision of the Prince's and Victoria Dock Police and rent of sites leased for buildings for that police amount to Rs. 40,000. The Prince's and Victoria Dock Police Scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India is estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,000 a year. A portion of it, involving an expenditure of Rs. 56,561 a year, has been already introduced. A provision of Rs. 20,000 is made in the budget for a further instalment of the scheme. One-half of the expenditure is recoverable from the Port Trust, except the pay of the additional Deputy Commissioner of Police of which only one-third is recoverable. The land is required for building quarters for the rank and file of the Dock police. One-half of the expenditure is recoverable from the Port Trust. The establishment of the Criminal Settlement of Berads at Khanapur has been sanctioned with the view of reclaiming this criminal tribe. It has been located at Khanapur because it is conveniently situated with regard to certain forests, the extraction of fuel from which forests will afford ample employment. The measure is expected to bring in a revenue which will more than cover the expense incurred on it. The temporary increase in the staff of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department has been necessitated by the enormous volume of extra work due to war. Lastly, it is proposed to grant free diet to sick policemen entitled to hospital leave. The excess expenditure entailed by the above measures has been partially counterbalanced by the omission of provisions for the Police Training School and further police reorganisation and reduction in the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Presidency, and smaller provision for the mounted police.

The items of special interest in the "19-E-Jeits" Budget for next year are:—

(a) The provision of Rs. 2,596 for increase in the allowances of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to prisons and convicts gangs. These officers have to work longer and harder and their allowances are smaller than any other form of service in which they are engaged.

(b) The provision of Rs. 1,296 for the grant of local allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 each per month to 54 warders of the Thana Special Prison. This allowance is intended to compensate the men for the high prices of the necessaries of life in Thana.

2. The item of special interest in the "22 miscellaneous" budget for the ensuing year is the provision of Rs. 24,600 as grant to the Salvation Army in aid of the construction of a new building for the European Work-House for Males, Bombay. The present work-house being housed in an unsuitable building, it is to be replaced by a new work-house which is to be built by the Salvation Army in the vicinity of the several Salvation Army Institutions at the expense of Government. On the completion of the building, the management of the work-house is intended to be transferred to the Salvation Arm, the expenditure for running the institution being borne by Government as hitherto.

MR. M. RAMJI ON REDUCTION OF POLICE GRANTS.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved an amendment to the Financial Statement:

"That the totals of expenditure for the Police Department be reduced by Rs. 33,200 the reduction to be effected by deleting item No. 85 in the statement B. relating to the temporary increase in the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay City Police providing for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 11,400 and also the item of secret service money providing for Rs. 21,809."

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—The ever increasing expenditure of the Government, specially expenditure for what may be called spending departments, has called forth on not a few occasions in the past strong protest from non-official members of the Council. The concern of these representatives of the public is particularly great as this expenditure proves a retarding factor in the way of the progress of education and sanitation. The Police Department is one of these departments which are favoured with big increases and in this department itself the section of the Criminal Investigation Department claims an ever growing expenditure. From the statistical tables which I have annexed to printed copies of my speech it will be seen that the expenditure for the Criminal Investigation Department was Rs. 69,923 in 1909-10 from which it rose upto Rs. 3,44,000 in the Budget estimates of 1915-16 and to Rs. 3,50,000 in 1916-17 the increase being almost 500 per cent. The percentage of this increase is the largest in all the different provinces, a fact on which we cannot congratulate ourselves. I cannot understand why with the heavy annual expenditure allotted to it we should have a proposal for an increase of Rs. 11,400, though temporary. Cannot two or three inspectors be released from the large staff for the temporary war work for which increase is wanted! As to what work is being done by this department will be found in a paragraph dealing with it in the Administration Report of the Presidency of Bombay for 1915-16 which runs thus:—"This department, which included a temporary staff for dealing with 85 criminal cases during the year, besides scrutinising plays, seizing proscribed books and pamphlets and rendering assistance to the moufussil police and the police of other presidencies." This works out at Rs. 4,046 per one criminal inquiry. The specific amount of work for all these sundry things is not mentioned from which it can be inferred that it must not have been of an abnormal nature. It amounts to this then that for the investigation of 85 criminal cases this costly expenditure of Rs. 3,44,000 is maintained. I hope I have sufficiently shown the justifiability of the first part of my amendment.

Coming to the second part of my amendment about the secret service money the allotment for this too has increased from Rs. 10,539 in 1911-12 to Rs. 21,800 in the estimates of 1915-16 and 1916-17 though here Bombay does not top the list, this place being taken by Bengal. I need not, I think, refer to the fact that this secret service money acts often as an inducement to the unscrupulous to trump up false charges against some people and bring them into trouble. No other section of the police department like the railway police the district police etc., needs this secret service money for carrying on its investigations. I cannot understand why the Criminal Investigation Department only should require it and that too to such a large amount. I hope that on the grounds I have shown my amendment will be accepted by this Council.

Mr. G. K. Parakh, seconding the amendment, said no doubt the department was a very useful one, but it should neither be over-manner nor over-officered, for in that case they created work for themselves. He thought the department was both over-manned and over-officered for they were directing their superfluous energies in other directions. Even the late Mr. Gokhale had to protest against this treatment in the Imperial Council when he was told that these men were for his protection and not for shadowing him. Mr. Wadia and the late Mr. Khare had also come under the special care of the C.I.D. and even the speaker had been shadowed. He feared such measures created a sort of atmosphere of suspicion all round.

POLICE EXPENDITURE JUSTIFIED.

Mr. G. S. Curtis in replying said that on account of the three large expeditions which had been sent to foreign countries a great deal of work had developed on the police, and this extra staff was entirely necessitated by the war. The Commissioner of Police had only asked for an increased expenditure of Rs. 11,400 for the C.I.D. He said the C.I.D. had rendered great services in Umreth. He though a grant of Rs. 9,000 in a city like Bombay for secret service money was most moderate, and if necessary they would have to increase it subsequently with regard to the complaint of Mr. Parakh that he had been shadowed he would arrange that he should not be treated in that way in future when he was in the Bombay Presidency.

The movements of his Excellency were also shadowed by the Police and the hon. members must after all remember that they were distinguished persons.

Mr. Manmohandas in replying said he wanted to bring the question forward to point out that while in the Educational and other departments expenditure was curtailed on account of the war, why could not the C. I. D. make its own arrangement to cope with the additional work involved by the war without incurring this expenditure of Rs. 11,400. He, however, withdrew the resolution after the explanation of Mr. Curtis.

REWARDS TO POLICEMEN,

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved: This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor in Council that the additional provision made for rewards to policemen be omitted.

Mr. Upasani said the the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the budget was in addition to that of Rs. 30,000 usually made. He thought the present amount was sufficient and it was not necessary to increase it.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole supported the resolution. He asserted that salaries paid to Government servants were adequate for the performance of their duties and no public servant should expect to be rewarded for doing his work well. It would be a wrong thing to give rewards to public servants for doing their work well. Everyone was expected to do his work efficiently and he should not expect a reward for that.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said the proposed increase seemed entirely unjustifiable. He would not go the same length as Dewan Bahadur Godbole that public servants should not be rewarded. There were particular cases, such as those of heroic conduct and bravery, which deserved to be specially rewarded. But he thought the Police department seemed to have been ever-liberal in giving these rewards as no less than a large percentage of the men had been rewarded.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, opposing the resolution, hoped the Council would not accept the principle advocated by Dewan Bahadur Godbole that no Government servant should be rewarded. There were circumstances in which services of the lower ranks of the Police could only be rewarded by money. There were other considerations also why the lower ranks of the Police should be rewarded with money. No men of the Armed Police could get above a certain rank and how were their meritorious services to be rewarded? As to Dewan Bahadur Godbole's contention that no public servant should be rewarded with money, would the Dewan Bahadur urge that captains and crews of submarines who daily braved the dangers of the sea could not be suitably rewarded with money? It had been recognised that monetary rewards were the most suitable form of rewards where physical courage was shown. Mr. Upsani had said that the Police Force was in a bad way and that the recruitment and discipline were not satisfactory. But what was the remedy that he proposed? He proposed that their rewards should be stopped! If 30 per cent. of the men had been punished it did not follow that those who rendered meritorious service should not be rewarded. If there were black sheep in the Force they should be made to see that good men were rewarded.

The resolution was defeated, 13 voting for it and 31 against it.

EDUCATIONAL BUDGET

Mr. M. B. Choubal in introducing the budget estimates for education said the revenue side of the budget was expected to be Rs. 6,28,000, which was Rs. 19,000 better, for the current year. This was expected partly from the fees of the Karnatic College at Dharwar and another one at Ahmedabad. On the expenditure side in 1914-15 the budget provision was 103 lakhs but 83 lakhs were actually spent owing to the financial conditions arising out of war. In 1915-16 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,30,000 and in the current year the figure stood at Rs. 77,64,000, and additional sums had been provided for under this head. With regard to the Arts College at Dharwar the Government promised to open it, with the sanction of the Government of India, by June 1917 provided the full amount that was undertaken to be collected was paid into the Government Treasury. Mr. Rodda had paid the requisite amount and had redeemed his promise, but Mr. Artal had not done so. He hoped however that as the time would not expire before the end of the current month Mr. Artal would pay the amount into the Government Treasury. In the meantime, Government were taking the necessary steps to get the College affiliated to he University. At any rate the Council might take it for granted that the Arts College at Dharwar was an accomplished fact.

A SYDENHAM COLLEGE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. S. B. Upsani then moved:

This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the provision made under item No. 92 (entertainment of a lecturer or Geography for the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay,) in statement B of the Draft Budget Statement be omitted.

Mr. Upsani said the appointment, which was a temporary one, was now proposed to be made permanent. He thought it was quite unnecessary to create such an appointment. There were already professors on the staff of the College who were competent to teach the subject. Some of the professors who got very handsome salaries with very little work should be asked to undertake this work.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the proposition. This appointment of a lecturer in geography had not appeared to them as necessary in the Finance Committee. The Principal of this college had five hours' work to do every week out of which three were spent in teaching English composition. There was another specialist professor who also taught for five hours a week. There were professors on the staff who were able to teach the subject without engaging a new man. Mr. Muzumdar taught the subject very well, last year and Mr. Tannan had also taught it very well. A man who had passed through the London School of Economics must be able to teach such a subject. Even in Government Colleges the professors were asked to teach for 12 hours and in the Wilson College and in his own College they taught for 15 hours a week. He thought it was a waste of public money, for it was nothing else than that. He strongly supported the motion.

Mr. V. J. Patel said Mr. Kazi was brought here as a temporary measure for four months on Rs. 300 and it was now proposed to make him permanent on Rs. 350 per month. Mr. Anstey, and Mr Burnett Hurst sought for five hours a week and Mr. Tannan for nine hours. All these were full time officers and he could not understand why they should not be asked to teach such a subject as geography.

Mr. A. L. Coverton said the men referred to were concerned with the duty of keeping the College at the highest stage of efficiency. He thought the refusal of this provision would interfere with the efficiency of the college, for geography was a subject of great importance and required close study. The work of a college lecturer or professor should not be estimated by the number of hours he taught, as the work of the members of the Council was not to be estimated by the number of speeches they delivered in the Council Hall. They had to guide the students in their studies and correct their exercises. The Advisory Committee was at one with the Principal of the College that if the new lecturer was not available to relieve the professors of some of their work they would have to restrict the admissions, from June next, into the College.

The discussion was then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

BENEFIT CONCERT AND TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

We would like all those interested in the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, to know that Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumjee has organized a grand Concert and Tableaux Vivants at the Excelsior Theatre at 5-15 p.m. to-day under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies. The proceeds will be given to augment the funds of the Sheppard After-Care Fund and After-Care Association. It is to be hoped that such a deserving charity will be well attended and that a goodly sum will be realized. The intention of the After-Care Association is to start an Auxiliary Home in connection with boys discharged from the Reformatory.

YOUNG MENS' HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. P. V. Kane will deliver a public lecture on Saint Eknath to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, in celebration of the anniversary of Shri Eknath.

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Usuf Shah, Member of the Local Council had a nasty fall in the new stairs of the Government House. After dissolution of to-day's Council meeting, Khwaja Sahib, who is an old man, missed his step and sustained injuries on his head. Medical aid was promptly summoned. The nature of injuries is not yet known.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

LUCKNOW 'S WARM SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 12.

A successful meeting consisting of the leading citizens of Oudh was held this evening at Kaisar Bagh, Baradari, in connection with the Indian War Loan, the officiating Lieutenant-Governor presiding. The Chairman in a few well chosen words addressed the gathering, urging upon the people in general to subscribe freely to the war loan and thereby help the Government in successfully prosecuting the war. He pointed out that in order to make the loan a success it was necessary that a large number of people should subscribe, and that it did not matter how small the amount of their subscription might be.

The Hon. Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad then moved the first resolution, which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting recommends the Indian war loan to the public of Oudh as a sound and profitable investment."

The Hon. Pundit Jagat Narayan seconded the motion in an eloquent and impressive speech, pointing out to the audience from the terms of the war loan, war bonds, and cash certificates, how convenient and attractive the terms were. He urged upon the Indians to subscribe to the loan in large numbers so that it may not be said hereafter that the Indians had not helped the British Empire in the hour of its need as best they could. In conclusion, he pointed out that his countrymen should remember that much of the success of their demand for post-war reforms depended on the extensive and free way in which they subscribed to the loan. The motion was supported by Raja Suraj Baksh Singh, the Hon. Mirza Samiulla Beg, Mr. Syed Nabi Ulla and Sheikh Shahid Hussain and passed.

REPLY TO CRITICS OF INDIA.

The second resolution, which declared on behalf of the meeting that it was the bounden duty of every citizen to support the war loan and do all in his power to make it a success, was moved by the Hon. Raja Sir Ali Mohammed Khan of Mahmudabad in a short and effective speech, in which he pointed out that in order to meet the criticism advanced in certain quarters that India had done its best to help the Empire in the great struggle in which it was engaged, it was incumbent upon them all to do everything which lay in their power to make the loan a through success and said that he quite agreed with his Honour in his remarks that instead of a few people subscribing large amounts it was advisable and necessary that a large number of people should take advantage of the occasion, and show their sense of responsibility by helping the cause of the Empire at this juncture.

The Hon. Raja Chandra Chur Singh of Chandapur seconded the motion. It was then supported by the Hon. Pundit Gokaran Nath Misra, who said that it was a matter of great regreat that in spite of the fact that India had done its best in helping the Empire in the hour of its need, efforts were being made in certain quarters to belittle what had been done. It was, therefore, still more necessary that such of them as took part in political agitation, should by their organisation and effort try to impress upon the public that it was their bounden duty to come to the help of the Government by doing whatever they could towards the war loan, and thereby prove themselves fit for the self-Government which they all so loudly demanded at this time.

The Hon. Syed Wazir Hasan in an effective speech also supported the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

His Honour then announced the amounts subscribed at the meeting. The total came to about nine lakhs and a half, including four lakhs from the Maharaja of Balrampur, one lakh each from the Rajas of Mahmudabad and Jehangirabad, and half a lakh from Raja Suraj Baksh Singh of Kasmanda. The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 13.

Some excellent speeches were delivered at the Loan meeting yesterday. Pandit Jagat Narain emphsized that the loan had a three fold advantage. The first was political for it enabled Indians to show that, while they demanded privileges, they were prepared to fulfil their responsibilities. The second was that they would be helping their own country. If the loan was taken from a foreign country, foreigners would get the benefit of the interest, while in the present case, if they advanced it, they would get the interest themselves. The third advantage was that they would be making a safe investment since they would not get better security than that offered by the Government.

The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad in his speech referred to the service done to India by Lord Hardinge and the present Viceroy respectively, the former by sending Indian troops to fight shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades, the latter by providing openings for Indian volunteers. But the present movement excelled the others in this respect that it afforded Indians an opportunity of vieing with the colonies in rendering financial help to Government.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

INVESTITURE BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a Garden Party at Government House yesterday afternoon, which was a most successful and well-attended function. The guests were received on arrival by their Excellencies in person, and afterwards distributed themselves over the grounds. The elite of Bombay had foregathered, and the dresses of the Indian ladies in particular lent picturesqueness to the scene. There was an expectant assembly in the Reception Room for the Presentation Ceremony.

His Excellency presented the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Colonel N. Kirby, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Hojel, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Dickson, Commander W. R. B. Douglas, Lieut. D. W. Wilson, Mr. J. D. Flynn and Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Dr. Harold H. Mann and Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Mr. Vaikuntrai Lallubhai Mehta, Mrs. Amy Orr, and Miss Maude Barnett.

The Sanad and badge of his title to Khan Bahadur Shaik Ebrahim.

After this was over, their Excellencies spent an hour or so among their guests. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, the guests departing about 7 o'clock.

REJOICINGS IN BHAVNAGAR AT CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 13.

The whole of Bhavnagar was delighted to receive the news of the capture of Baghdad. His Highness ordered the hoisting of the Imperial flag and the firing of 20 guns.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN CALLED TO COLOURS.

It is understood that the places of the young men in the Civil Service now called to join the Colours will be filled for the most part by women clerks, many of whom have been for some weeks in training, says the "Daily Mail."

As other women clerks are being engaged by various Government Departments daily and more are being asked for, it is assumed that the age limit of twenty-two years will shortly be raised.

The Manchester City Council has passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"That this Council considers that all men in Government employ eligible for military service should be subject to the same conditions under the Military Service Acts or regulation as to appearances before their respective local tribunals as the employees of other public authorities companies, firms and private individuals."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 12th

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..	..	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	..	—
" " to Continent	..	..	—
Futures at New York May	..	..	17 92 - 5
Futures at New York July	..	..	17.72+3
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	..	18.35+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	..	..
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..	..	17.47+13
" " July	..	..	17.34+11

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Contrary to expectation, after a little spurt which jute shares experienced at the close yesterday, the market opened quiet with inquiry on a very limited scale and no advance was reported in rates. Coal shares failed to attract purchasers and although prices for most part were fairly well maintained, there was very little demand. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 20, 20-8; Bokaro Jherriah 10-4; Lakurka 42, 42-8; Ondal (ord) 15-4; Sowardih 13-4, 13-8; Sutkidih 14; Union 17.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 104, 105, 106-8; Belvedere (ord) 307; Budge Budge (ord) 328, 330; Clive (ord) 141, 137, 138, 136-8, 137-8; Dalhousie (ord) 297 s.l.; Hooghly (ord) 50, 51; Kamarhatty (ord) 325, 318, to 320; Kanknarrah (ord) 430, 420, 425; Kinnison (ord) 499 to 500.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 71-4 to Rs. 71-8.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

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To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months.

For East Bengal men

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START A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN & BE INDEPENDENT.

WE SELL FORMULAS, TRADE SECRETS AND MANUFACTURING PROCESSES FOR ALL TRADES. 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

With a small capital we will start you in business, will teach you the way the article is made, name it, label it, pack it, advertise it and submit a selling plan that will place it in the hands of the Trade and Consumer throughout the Peninsula. They cost little to make and leave handsome profits. There are fortunes lying hidden behind Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Balms, Pills Tooth Powders, Effervescent Salts, Inks, Pastes, Sealing Wax Varnishes, Disinfecting Powders, Syrups, Boot Polishes, Preserved Fruits, Jams Jellies, Syrups Pickles, Condiments &c. Write to us fully what business you wish to start in and accompany your first enquiry with a money order for One Rupee to enable us to go into the details of the business and let you know our charges. Personal instruction given and proficiency guaranteed.

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DADAR, BOMBAY.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. ROY & J. P. ROY & BROS.
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The patient will complete her twelve weeks use of your medicine on the 15th Kartik i.e., 1st November next, and during these twelve weeks she has had no attack of Asthma till now. . . . .

Kindly instruct at your earliest convenience whether any rules etc. are to be observed by her after this period. . . .

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
JAYONTO KUMAR BASU,
Pleader,
Dacca.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

CONSUMPTION.

Curdled-Milk-treatment with *Lacto Nectar* is the most scientific and reliable Indian method of treating *CONSUMPTION*, anaemia, chlorosis and general debility. Particulars with testimonials sent post free on application to:—

LACTO-NECTAR DEPOT,
SION, BOMBAY.

VIRILITY TELLS

more than anything in the present-day conditions and to win anything like success a man must be absolutely fit and well, otherwise he cannot stand the constant physical and mental strain of modern business life. However, there are so many existing ailments and physical imperfections that tend to lower a man's power to "keep going," that very few can say they are really fit.

The "physically perfect" are very few and far between and to these this offer is of no interest, but to the many sufferers handicapped by Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, we offer our descriptive

Booklet—FREE.

This booklet describes the aim and object of Erectruss, the latest mechanical device for the treatment of Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility "without drugs."

This treatment is the practical application of Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" which simply means retarding the return of blood from a part of the body for a desired period, thus creating an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part. The blood is acknowledged to be the finest possible curative agent, so the advantages of this method over drugs are apparent.

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Send for the booklet to-day, read the testimonials from medical men and others and you will want an Erectruss for yourself. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) SOLE AGENCY for the EAST, BATALA (India).

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BOMBAY BUDGET.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Carmichael's Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for 1917-18 at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

ACCOUNTS OF 1915-16.

(The amounts mentioned are in thousands of rupees.)

The accounts of the year 1915-16 opened with a balance of 1,58,04. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 1,43,65 and in the accounts rose to 1,77,01. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 7,75,60 showing a net increase of 23,70 over the revised estimates. The increase occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue* (including *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation*), *Stamps*, *Excise*, *Forests*, *Courts of Law*, *Irrigation—Major Works*, *Civil Works—Public Works Department*, and *Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues*, partially counterbalanced by smaller receipts chiefly under *Interest*. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 7,56,63, showing a net decrease of 9,66 as compared with the revised estimates. The decrease occurred chiefly under the heads *Land Revenue*, *Forest*, *Police*, *Medical*, *Stationery and Printing*, and *Irrigation—Minor Works*, partially counterbalanced by increases chiefly under *Civil Works*. The transactions of the year showed a surplus of 18,97 against the deficit of 14,39 estimated in the revised, the closing balance indicating an improvement of 33,36 over the revised.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17.

The opening balance of the year 1916-17 estimated in the budget at 1,43,65 was changed to 1,77,01 on the closing of the accounts of 1915-16.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 7,98,25 against 7,51,60 entered in the budget.

The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 7,36,68 or a decrease of 17,42 in the provision of 7,54,10 entered in the budget.

The budget for 1917-18 opens with a balance of 2,38,58 which, it is anticipated, will be increased to 2,54,18 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 8,02,34 and the total expenditure at 7,86,74. The estimates thus exhibit a surplus of 15,60. The total revenue shows an advance of 50,74 over the current year's budget and of 4,09 over the revised. The total expenditure shows an increase of 32,64 over the current year's budget and of 50,06 over the revised.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1917-8.

The budget estimates for the ensuing year are prepared on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout that year. Accordingly all expenditure which can be postponed without grave inconvenience is postponed till after the conclusion of the war, and no provision is proposed for new schemes of expenditure unless they are of pressing urgency, while fresh expenditure on large schemes in progress is generally limited to the amount required to prevent actual waste. Out of the unexpended balances of the non-recurring Imperial grants given for the promotion of education since the year 1911-12, and for the Commemoration Building at the Apollo Bundar a total sum of 4,74 is provided for 1917-18. The budget also includes 1,74 for charges due to the war, the bulk of which appears under the heads *General Administration* (70), *Police* (47), *Medical* (33) and *Education* (20).

Items of special interest in the budget are noticed below:—

(i) Revision of the grading of talatis in the Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Dharwar districts;

(ii) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments;

(iii) Appointment of Second Income Tax Collector, Bombay;

(iv) Appointment of a Special Engineer to elaborate a scheme most suitable for the transport of forest produce in the Kanara District;

(v) Increase in the rate of fees payable in criminal cases to District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors and their Assistants in the Bombay Presidency excluding the Karachi District;

(vi) Scheme for the abolition of the appointments of four Inspecting Subordinate Judges and fifteen Shirastedars and the creation in their stead of fifteen appointments of Subordinate Judges to be designated Personal Assistants to District Judges;

(vii) Establishment of an Arts College at Dharwar;

(viii) Grant-in-aid for primary school buildings in Bombay City;

(ix) Grant of scholarships to Mahomedan students in secondary schools in the Presidency proper;

(x) Improvement of Mahomedan education in Sind;

(xi) Opening of new primary schools, giving code-pay to trained teachers, and entertainment of additional teachers in undermanned primary schools;

(xii) Entertainment of an Inspectress of schools in the Southern Division;

(xiii) Grant of special assistance to the Roman Catholic Mission on account of the withdrawal from the staff of its schools and college of teachers of German and Austrian nationality;

(xiv) Extension of medical relief;

(xv) Expenditure in connection with the accommodation in Civil Hospitals for the sick and wounded returning from the Indian Expeditionary Forces;

(xvi) Grants for sanitary projects;

(xvii) Establishment of a sanitary laboratory for Sind;

(xviii) Organization of the milk supply for Poona City;

(xix) Additional expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department;

(xx) Establishment of cattle farms at Karachi and Sholapur;

(xxi) Contribution to the Imperial Institute of Science, Bangalore, in connection with the starting of a special department to deal with oil, fat and allied industries;

(xxii) Grant to the Salvation Army in aid of the construction of a new building for the European Workhouse for Males, Bombay;

(xxiii) Subventions to certain District Local Boards which are to have non-official Presidents with a self-contained office;

(xxiv) Grants-in-aid to the District Local Boards in the Presidency proper in connection with the abolition of tolls on their roads.

INTERPELLATIONS.

HOME RULE LEAGUES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

By Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) how many Home Rule Leagues are in existence in the whole Presidency? (b) what is their numerical strength? (c) whether it is a fact that the C. I. D. openly enquire about the names and other particulars of the members of these Leagues? (d) if so, whether this is done under the orders of Government?

A.—(a) To the best of Government's belief there are two. (b) Government have no definite information on the matter. (c) The answer is in the affirmative. (d) The C. I. D. are acting under the general orders of Government.

INTERNMENT OF INDIANS IN SIND.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) How many Indians in Sind have been interned under the Defence of India and the Ingress of India Acts? (b) In how many cases subsistence allowance has been given either to them or to their families or other dependents? (c) How many of them are kept in regular jails, and how many outside?

A.—(a) 18. (b) 9. (c) 10 are in gaols; 2 in villages other than their own; the rest have been released.

INDIANS AS COLLECTORS.

By Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many Indians have been appointed as permanent Collectors of Revenue districts in the whole Presidency from the various cadres of service during the last twenty years? (b) Will Government be pleased to state how many of them belonged to the Indian Civil Service, how many to the Statutory Civil Service, and how many to the Provincial Civil Service, respectively? (c) Will Government be pleased to state how many of them were Hindus, how many Mahomedans, how many Parsis and how many Native Indian Christians?

A.—(a) Six. (b) One, three and two respectively. (c) Two, one, three and none respectively.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state how many Indians there are in the executive branch of the Indian Civil Service below the rank of Collector of a Revenue district with more than 10 years' service? (b) Will Government be pleased to state how many of such officers, if any, have acted as Collectors of Revenue districts, when and for what length of time?

A.—(a) One. (b) He acted as Collector of Sukkur for one month in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in Sind from 4th July to 3rd August 1912 and again acted as Collector of Nawabshah for a period of five months and six days from 1st November 1912 to 6th April 1913 (both days inclusive).

SIR M. Y. SOWDAGAR'S GIFT.

By Mr. E. H. Jaffer:—

Q.—Have Government come to any decision as to how the sum of Rs. 8 lakhs given by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar is to be utilized?

A.—At the instance of Sir Muhmmad Yusuf the question of utilizing his donation has been allowed to stand over till the return to India of his Highness Sir Aga Khan.

MOSLEM STUDENTS.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state the number and percentage of Mussalman students in the Presidency as compared with other students in (1) Primary Schools, (2) Middle Schools, (3) High Schools, (4) Colleges? (b) Are Government aware of the causes of the great reduction in the upper stages? (c) If so, will Government state the same?

A.—(a) The information has been called for. (b) and (c) Enquiries are being made.

EMIGRATION TO FIJI.

By Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state the number of emigrants from the Bombay Presidency to Fiji during the years 1914-15, 1915-16 and so far in 1916-17? Are there any arrangements in existence whereby the emigrants could be made to understand in their vernaculars the conditions of indentured labour in Fiji before they embark?

A.—So far as Government have been able to ascertain there has been no emigration from the Bombay Presidency to Fiji within recent years.

INSTRUCTION IN VERNACULAR.

Q.—Is the question of instruction through medium of vernaculars being considered by the Department of Public Instruction?

A.—The question is under consideration.

REPRESENTATION BY SURAT MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

By Mr. G. K. Parekh:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—(1) Whether in or about the month of November last certain Councillors of the Surat Municipality submitted to Government through the Municipal Commissioner a representation, showing that they had been forced to put off indefinitely some of the necessary works, such as road repairs? (2) Whether they have passed any orders, and if so, what orders on the said representation? (3) Does it appear in the Administration Report of the Surat Municipality for 1915-16 that nothing could be done for the improvement of roads, etc., for want of funds? (4) What measures do Government propose to take to remedy the existing unsatisfactory conditions?

A.—(1) Government received a resolution passed by the Surat Municipality by a bare majority at its meeting held on the 21st November 1916, requesting the discontinuation of the appointment of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat. In that resolution it was stated that the saving effected in the salary by the appointment of a Chief Officer in place of a Municipal Commissioner could be utilised in making and maintaining roads and carrying out other improvements in the City. (2) In view of the improvements effected in the administration of the Municipality since the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, Government did not consider it advisable, in the interest of the City, to comply with the request of the Municipality. The papers on the subject have been recorded. (3) and (4) In the Administration Report of the Municipality for the year 1915-16 it is stated that "the improvement of roads is a matter of time and money, but, so far as is possible, attempts are being made to maintain the main roads in a better condition."

LICENSING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

By Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to continue the existing system of licensing liquor shops in the Presidency at fees fixed in accordance with the prescribed scale?

A.—Government have under consideration a report regarding the most suitable method of disposal of liquor shops, but there is no intention of immediately altering the existing system.

EMIGRATION FROM BOMBAY.

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to say whether there is in the Bombay Presidency a depot or depots under the Indentured Labour Act and how many labourers were sent away from the Bombay Harbour during the year 1916 and whether any reports have reached Government about the treatment experienced by the labourers so sent?

A.—There are no depots in the Bombay Presidency under the Indian Emigration Act, 1908. No indentured labourers were sent from the Bombay Harbour in 1916.

Q.—Are Government aware that there were large and influential meetings held in the Presidency protesting against the retention on the statute-book of the Indentured Labour Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether they are in communication with the Government of India on the subject?

A.—No.

CHEQUES IN PAYMENT OF TAXES.

By Mr. Munmohundass Ramji:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether cheques are accepted for revenue dues at Government offices?

A.—The payment of the revenue dues of Government by cheque is not contemplated in the Civil Account Code, but cheques on account of customs and income tax payments are accepted in Bombay.

LIQUORS SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

By Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say if the statement made in the Vernacular press is correct that it is their intention to auction the licenses of liquor shops in the City of Bombay, instead of continuing them on the existing system, from the next official year commencing 1st April 1917?

A.—The statement is not correct.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—(a) For what further period it is proposed to keep closed to the public the portion of the Esplanade Road, Bombay, which lies between the two maidans? (b) Whether the opening of this road to vehicular traffic at least has been considered?

A.—(a) The road is used by the Military authorities, who occupy both sides of it, and it is impossible to say at present when it will be thrown open to the public. (b) Yes.

MR. WREN'S SCHEME OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

By Mr. S. B. Upasani:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what amount of money was spent on the scheme of physical culture based on breathing principles which was started by Mr. Wren? (b) Has that scheme been stopped, and why?

A.—(a) The expenditure incurred on Mr. Wren's physical culture class referred to was Rs. 2,798-10-3. (b) Enquiries are being made.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE.

Q.—(a) Has Government's attention been drawn to the serious inconvenience which the LL.B. students, numbering over 350, experience for want of a hostel for them? (b) Will Government be pleased to say if it has considered any scheme for suitable hostel accommodation for these students in rented buildings with the surplus available out of their fees and with reasonable room rent which may be charged to them?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) The question is under consideration.

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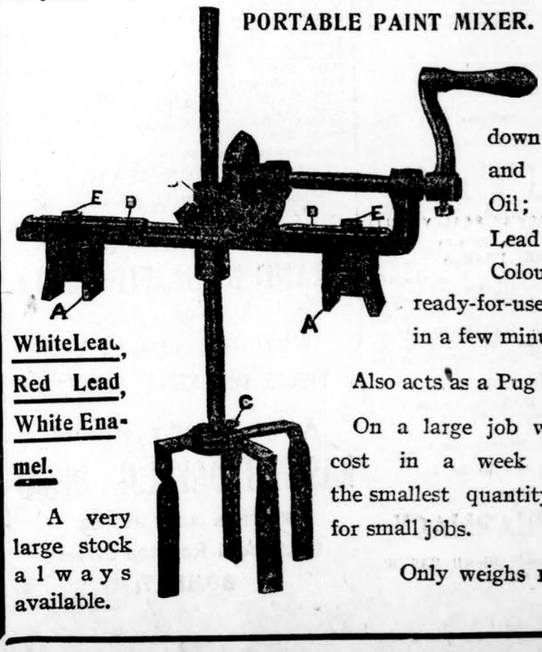

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INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received w be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-years Cash certificates (Issue of 1917-18)

Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

The following prospectus of the Indian War Loan is published n a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price: Rs. 95 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 95 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

Issue Price: Rs. 100 per cent. payable as follows:

For fully paid allotments: Rs. 100 per cent. on application.

For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that day be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

III. POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

FOR

RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50, AND. RS. 100,

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE:

RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12' AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applicatiins through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

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CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

ADJOURNED MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The adjourned meeting of the Medical Conference regarding venereal diseases, will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), when resolutions on the following lines will be considered:—

In view of the great prevalence of Venereal diseases in Bombay, and of their grave consequences this Conference of Medical Men assembled is of opinion that the time has come when the public and the State should be roused to the gravity of the situation, and induced to take measures to prevent them.

That a League on the line of the Tuberculosis League be formed to educate public opinion and to devise and assist in carrying out all such measures as are calculated to prevent the spread of these diseases on the following lines:—

(1) To provide a Dispensary and Clinic and facilities for free diagnosis and treatment to the poor with 10 beds.

(2) To provide by lectures and visitors facilities for instructing the people in the danger of Venereal diseases and to advertise freely the advantage of early treatment.

(3) To ask the large general Hospitals whether they are prepared to receive cases.

(4) To provide facilities for Medical men to obtain reports on specimens for diagnosis free.

(5) To supply Salvarsan or its substitutes to Medical Practitioners who have had a training in the modern methods of treatment of Venereal diseases.

(6) To provide facilities to Medical Men for instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal diseases.

That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation for their information, and for such encouragement and support as they deem necessary to carry out the objects mentioned above.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty List Nos. 331 and 332, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Temporary Major G. W. Hemans, Temporary Capt. G. B. Reeves.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Devonshires:—Captain W. H. Percy Hardman.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Royal Indian Marine:—Lieut. R. J. Meharg.

WOUNDED.

Royal Field Artillery:—Captain W. T. H. Peppe.

North Lancashires:—Lieut. C. H. Stock. 2nd-Lieut. T. H. Ellis.

Indian Army:—Lieut. W. R. W. Wealleus.

WIFE'S JEWELLED COMB.

COUNSEL'S STORY OF WHY SHE LEFT HOME.

Mrs. Dorothy Rose Hartmann, of Worthing, in the Divorce Court, was given a decree nisi on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband Mr. Frederick Wilhelm Hartmann, formerly on the Stock Exchange, says the "Daily Mail."

There was no defence; the misconduct charged was between Mr. Hartmann and Lady Hanson, wife of Sir Gerald Stanhope Hanson, of Eye Kettleby Hall, near Melton Mowbray.

The marriage was at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on January 21, 1909, said counsel, Mr. Willis. Mr. Hartmann was born in this country, although his father was of German origin but naturalised here. In February 1915 Mr. Hartmann got into financial difficulties. He insured a valuable comb belonging to his wife. Afterwards he said it was lost, said counsel, and obtained £100 from the insurance people. He forced his wife into signing a receipt, although she knew the jewel was not lost, and she then sent for her father, who took her away to his own home.

Mr. Hartmann, who joined the Royal Naval Air Service on the outbreak of war, got to know Sir Gerald Hanson, and it was alleged that during the latter's absence with his regiment Mr. Hartmann used to visit Lady Hanson.

EDITORS AND THE PUBLIC.

Speaking at King's Weigh House on "What We Ought to Read," Dr. Littleton said he considered the public responsibility for newspapers heavier than the public were apt to think writes the "Daily News and Leader." The question was not to be solved by abusing editors or owners; the trouble, if there was a trouble, went a vast deal further down. What the public demanded the public got. Some people said this remark applied to the Government of the day as well as to the newspapers. If so, it was a still more profound remark than it would appear at first.

Readers should always remember that assimilation was closely allied to digestion. Many people who began to read early in life continued to read without asking themselves if they were digesting until their reading became a form of self-indulgence.

The annual session of All India Ahlaihadis Conference was held in Calcutta on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant. Over 2,075 people attended, delegates hailing from the Punjab, United Provinces, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Bihar, Bengal and Rajputana.

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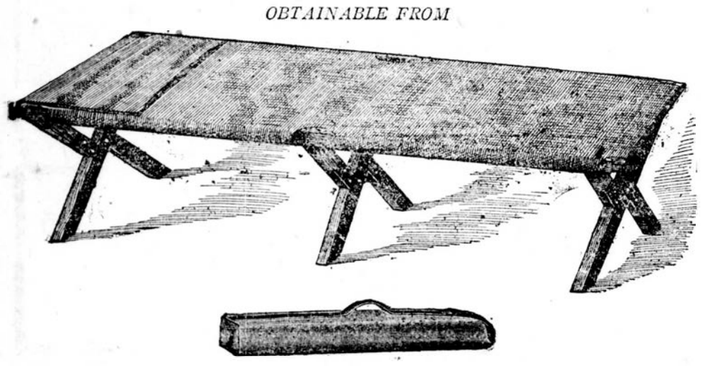

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AMERICA'S GREAT RESOURCES.

HOW THE U. S. COULD HELP THE ALLIES.

What would be the effect of active participation in the war by the United States on behalf of the Allies? "The Daily News," dealing with the political and financial considerations, writes:—

"America's might," declared President Wilson, a short while ago, "is not negligible. The mere increase in the resources of the national banks of this country in the last twelve months exceeds the total resources of the Deutsche Reichsbank, and the aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States exceed by 3,000,000,000 dollars the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland, and the Bank of Japan." These are figures that make one think.

The economic resources of the United States are practically inexhaustible. America produces, within its own borders, meat and grain far in excess of the quantities that could possibly, under any circumstances, be required for its own consumption. Its wheat crop in 1914 was 111 million quarters, against 18 million quarters grown by Germany; barley 23 million quarters, against 17; and oats 121 million quarters, against 66. Its total production of steel (under normal conditions in 1911) was 23,700,000 tons, compared with Germany's 14,800,000; coal 443,025,000, compared with Germany's 158,164,000; pig-iron 23,650,000 compared with Germany's 15,325,000; and of iron ore 41,000,000, compared with Germany's 29,450,000. As to petroleum, copper, aluminium, and other war material, the United States produce half, and more than half, the world's supply. In regard to shipping, America comes second only in tonnage to the United Kingdom. We must not, we dare not, relax our own efforts—and in this connection the imperative necessity of wholeheartedly supporting the Great War Loan must be emphasised, if we are to have the money with which to take advantage of our opportunities; but how far a freer use of America's resources would ease the economic position, both for ourselves and for our Allies, is apparent from these figures.

A DOMINANT NEUTRAL.

With over thirty months of huge profits arising out of the war at its disposal, the United States is in an unparalleled position, both as regards political influence and financial importance. She stands admittedly at the head of the sovereign States in the American hemisphere, and is also the dominating influence among the neutral countries in Europe; so that her example will have a great political influence upon neutrals generally. That her financial wealth has been developed to an enormous extent by recent events is seen from the following figures, dealing with the exports and imports of the country during the past four years (the United States fiscal year ending on June 30), and the balance in favour of the States:

Year ending June 30.	Exports. Dollars.	Imports. Dollars.	Excess of Exports. Dollars.
1916	4,333,699,000	2,197,985,000	2,135,714,000
1915	2,768,589,000	1,674,169,000	1,094,420,000
1914	2,364,579,400	1,893,926,000	470,653,000
1913	2,465,884,000	1,813,008,000	652,876,000

In this comparatively brief space of time the exports of the country have well-nigh doubled, and the excess of exports over imports has risen more than threefold. The effect of this condition of trade was typified in the movements of gold in and out of the country, which showed in the same period a trend very much in favour of the United States, as will be seen from the following figures:

Year ending June 30	Exports. Dollars.	Imports. Dollars.	Excess of Imports. Dollars
1916	90,248,000	494,009,000	403,761,000
1915	146,224,000	171,569,000	25,345,000
1914	112,039,000	66539000	*45,500,000
1913	77,763,000	69,194,000	*8,569,000

*Excess of Exports.

THE FINANCIAL KEY-NOTE.

In spite of the enormous import of gold thus represented, the United States during the last two years has lent to the Allies and other countries about 400 millions sterling in loans, and these various figures, taken together, show the dominating position that the United States has reached in the world of finance. A certain proportion of the exports in the figures given above were manufactured goods, possibly munitions, which will not be needed so freely in the future; but a large proportion of the total consisted of foodstuffs, raw materials, metals and other products of the earth, which we are bound to require during the war and after the war is over.

The necessity of importing these goods produces naturally a considerable strain upon our finance, as has been testified by the schemes of mobilisation of securities, which have been carried out from time to time at great cost to our Treasury, for the mutual benefit of ourselves and our Allies. The chief object of these operations was to keep the American exchange at a point which was not too adverse to this country, as the more the sovereign was depreciated when expressed in American dollars the more this country and our Allies had to give in money for American products. In this way, the American exchange has for the last 18 months been considered the keynote of the financial position in connection with the war. The depreciation in the German mark in that centre has been welcomed as conclusive evidence of the financial weakness of our enemies; but the task of maintaining our own exchange at a level reasonably near the parity has been a difficult one for our financiers. With the United States actively supporting our policy, the necessity of protecting our exchange would be greatly reduced, and it is quite conceivable that other American States, such as Argentina and Brazil, would adopt a policy favourable to our ends, and thus ease the monetary situation to a further material extent.

ANTICIPATING THE RESULTS.

It has been a feature of this war that many operations in a financial sense have started in one way, and then developed in quite a contrary direction. Take the gold movements to and from the United States as an example. The outbreak of war was signalised by heavy shipments of gold from the United States to Ottawa to the benefit of this country; and it was not until 1915-16 that the position was so changed that the net imports of gold into the United States rose to 403 million dollars in one twelvemonths. It might, therefore, be imprudent to anticipate too rapid a movement in any anticipated results that might accrue from the drawing of the United States definitely to the side of the Allies, but it is certain that, given time, the weight and metal added to their strength by the accession of the forces of the United States must tell its tale in a material improvement in the financial and political situation.

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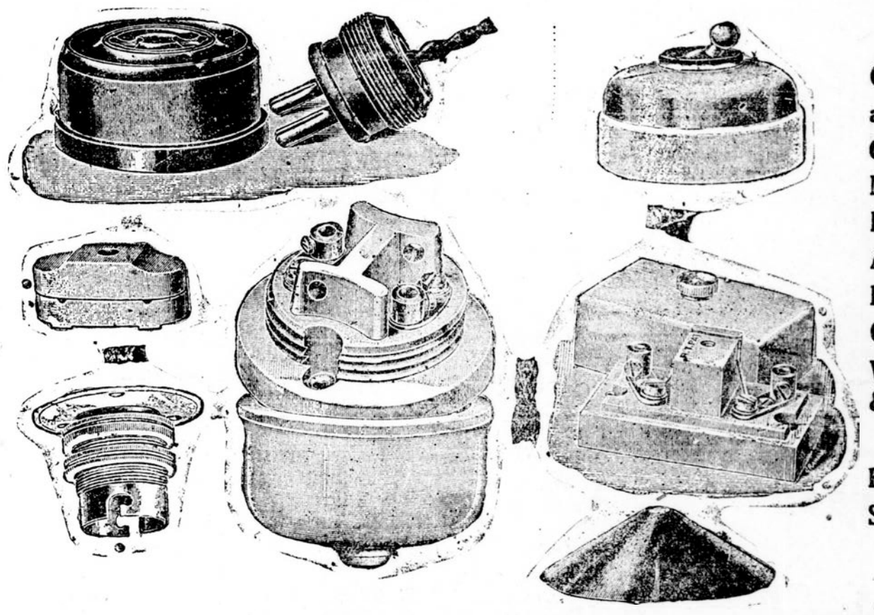

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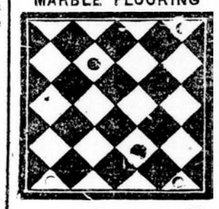

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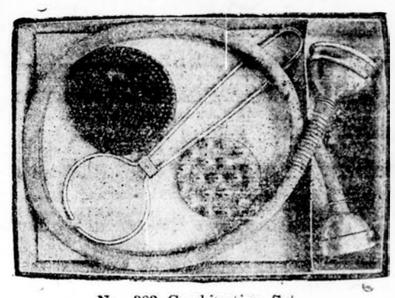

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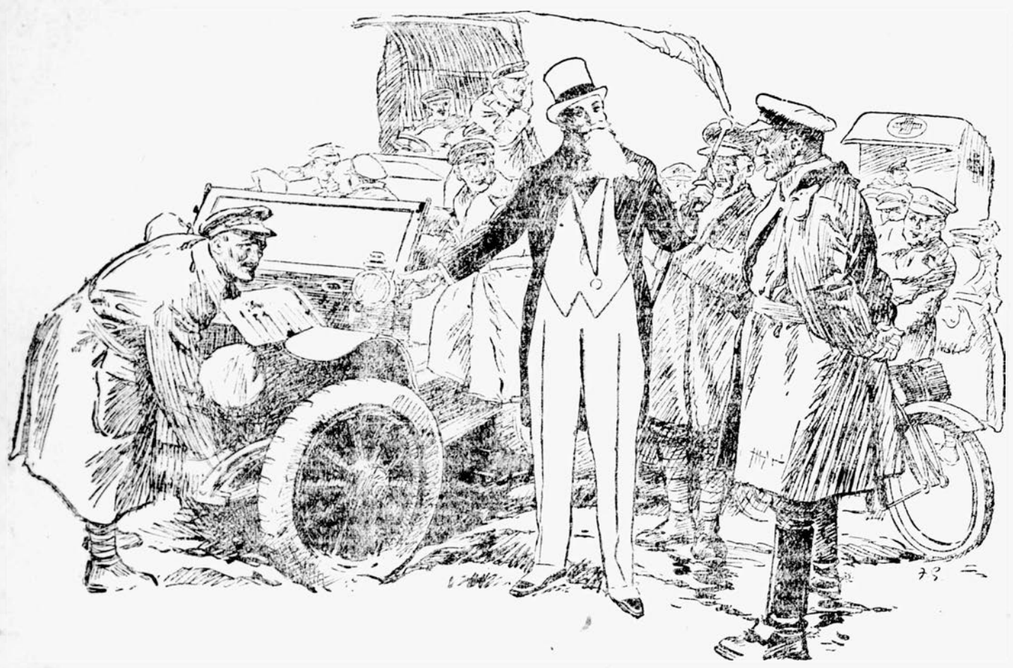

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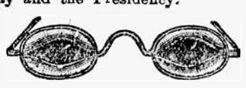

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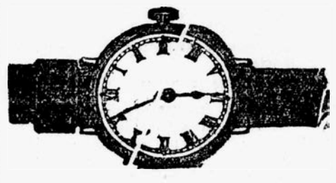

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